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"EVEN AS WE HAVE BEEN APPROVED OF GOD TO BE INTRUSTED WITH THE GOSPEL, SO WE SPEAK; NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD WHICH PROVETH OUR HEARTS."

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HEIMWEH.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

At Naples is a garden by the sea,
Warmed with the lavish splendor of the sun,
And filled, from wall to wall, with wanton growth
Of roses, white and crimson in their bloom.
A broken fountain spills a slender stream
Of limpid water from its crumbling brim;
And a fair naiad, fallen from her throne,
Lies smiling, in her green nest of the grass,
At the young violets, crowding round her knee.
There, when the days are still, and glad content
Gathers her happy children to her heart,
I sit alone, to feel the healing sun
Send its warm pulses through my veins like wine,
Finding in birds, and bees, and fearless things,
That come and go along the tangled ways,
Good company, to cheer my solitude;
But when mine ear, attent to finest sounds,
Hears in the blossom-laden boughs o'erhead,
The plaintive jargon of the toiling bees,
And when, through all the heavy-scented air,
The faint, pervasive breath of violets near
Steals like a dream of some remembered bliss,
Oh! then the blue sea and the bluer sky
Fade into gray, behind a mist of tears,
Through which I see our rugged orchard trees,
Flushed with the tender beauty of the May,
Where robins build, and chide the oriole,
That in and out, among the drifted blooms,
Repeats his golden syllable of song.
Through the thin air the rapid swallows go,
Fleet upon fleet, with dusky wings for oars,
Till my heart wakes with one tumultuous throb,
And, filled with longing, cries for home and thee.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE ANGEL OF MEMORY.

BY JOHN JAMES PIATT.

When first from that Love-tended Garden driven,
(Grateful, though sad, for their sweet bond unriven)
Came Eve and Adam, and to homesick eyes,
Turned backward, shone the walls of Paradise;
When their first sighs went sadly to the past,
And their first tears in the alien earth were cast,
The gates stood open—a winged angel, lo!
Thence flew to them and, smiling, charmed their woe.
So evermore, through our world-wandering years,
The gates of Paradise unclose to tears;
From those high doors, in our lost morning shown,
An angel comes to walk with us alone:
Blest Memory, with thy smile, from day to day,
The Eden blossoms all our desert way!

U. S. CONSULATE, QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.

TO THE FORTHCOMING POEMS OF SIDNEY LANIER.

BY JOHN B. TABB.

Snow, snow, snow!
Do thy worst, Winter; but know, but know,
That, when the Spring cometh, a blossom shall blow
From the heart of a Poet, that sleeps below,
And his name to the ends of the earth shall go,
In spite of the snow.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BALTIMORE, MD.

A PEEP INTO AFRICA.

BY THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

A short voyage of four hours in a tiny steamer of sixty tons from Gibraltar to Tangiers takes us out of civilization into barbarism, out of the nineteenth century of Europe into the ages before the Christian era of Africa and the East. A gang of half-naked Moors are wading through the water from the shore. Now they scramble into our boats, seize our luggage, and, with loud cries and fierce gestures, struggle with each other as if disputing for the possession of us. On landing there is still greater tumult, agents of different hotels seizing us by the arms and by main force trying to drag us away. On board the vessel we had secured the services of a tall Moor, known as "Devil's Skin," a capital guide, by whose help we escaped the yelling, squabbling mob, without injury to limb or loss of luggage, and were soon climbing up the rough, steep, narrow street. Not a vehicle of any sort; no carriage, cart, or even wheelbarrow in all Morocco. What a varied population; and all so strange! Tall, majestic Moors, with white turbans and white flowing robes, bare legs and yellow slippers. Venerable men, with long white beards, moving along with graceful stateliness. I thought I saw Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob at every turn. Asses, heavily laden with sacks of corn, moving along amid the motley crowd, attended by their owners, made me think of Joseph's brethren carrying corn to their father. There were women enveloped from head to foot, their eyes alone visible. Many a Shylock met us, habited in handsome dark dressing-gown, with red sash and black cap. There were Arabs from the desert, and coal-black Negroes, and wild men from the mountains, armed with very long Moorish guns. On the sides of the narrow street were small openings in the houses, with a counter, on which a Moor was squatting with some goods, about the sale of which he seemed supremely indifferent. Emerging from the town, under an old Moorish gateway, we came upon the large open space used for markets. It happened to be a fair-day. Hundreds of white-robed men were moving about amidst the little booths, under which veiled women were crouching, surrounded with articles for sale—towels, shoes, slippers, crockery, etc. Others outside were surrounded by heaps of fruit—melons, prickly pears, fresh figs, twenty of which I bought for two cents. A rider was showing off the paces of an Arab steed, which was being sold by auction.

A serpent-charmer was surrounded by a wide circle of eager spectators, half pleased, half awed, as they watched some dozen serpents writhing about, near, and upon him, while musicians made hideous hum with barbaric instruments. Now, with his toes, he held the tails of half a dozen snakes, which coiled round his legs and bit them. Now he twisted them round his neck. Now he held one near his face, made grimaces, and held out his tongue, at which the snake darted, holding on by its teeth till the blood dropped. Then the man writhed about as if in agony, calling aloud for more coins to be cast on the white cloth spread out as the treasury. From this disgusting sight we turn to a group of camels. There must have been a hundred of them, calmly resting on the ground, as if weary after a long journey. Three were taking a meal together. The grain was in a heap on a cloth, and the camels, seated on the ground, their heads converging over the food, helped themselves without the least hurry or rivalry, with utmost decorum, a pattern to some travelers I have noticed at *table d' hôte*. Where are we? In one short afternoon transferred to the home and place of the Arabian Nights, or to those of the Patriarchs. One night I went with "Devil's Skin" to see a wedding. He carried a lamp. There was a great crowd waiting on the narrow street, and hundreds of similar lamps. "While the bridegroom tarried" scores of musicians, squatting against the houses, were piping and strumming an incessant repetition of two or three notes in minor key. The noise was sometimes deafening. Emerging from the gloom a sort of bathing machine appears, borne on a mule. Within this big chest is the poor bride! A man at each corner keeps it from falling, as the mule stumbles along the steep, rough street. Some of the lamp-bearers fall in, two and two, preceding, others following. I join the procession, which pauses before a mosque, and the brother of the bride, with a loud voice, invokes the blessing of Allah. This is repeated when passing the house of the father. Arriving at the bridegroom's house, the box is with difficulty conveyed within the narrow porch. "They that were ready" entered, "and the door was shut." Then the musicians changed from a plaintive to a very jubilant strain for ten minutes, when the bride's brother, coming from the house thanked the people for their presence, and all separated, and the streets were again dark and silent. The bride was about fourteen, and had never seen her husband, marriages being always arranged by the parents. During the first six months she never leaves the house. Women are toys from thirteen to twenty, when they begin to fade; are old at thirty, when they are treated with contempt and used as beasts of burden, and are decrepid at fifty.

Everything is centuries behind-hand. Plows are merely a wooden pole dragged by oxen, asses, goats, women. There is no printing-press in Morocco; there are no books, no papers. Medical practice consists of bleeding, wearing snake-skin for fever and verses of the Koran as charms, and fire to heal wounds. From the Sultan downward every official plunders all below him. People of supposed wealth are often imprisoned, often bastinadoed to extort money. Robbery is punished by cutting off the hand, and plunging the stump into melted pitch. The prisons are dens of filth and torture.

Having heard of the abominations of the Tangiers prison, I resolved to see for myself. Through a round hole, of about eighteen inches diameter, I saw about sixty men, herding promiscuously, like beasts, in a dark, filthy den. Some had chains on their legs. The stench was horrible. A traveler told me he had been warned not to go near. Prisoners with small-pox, fever, cholera, remain in the same dungeon with the rest, without nurse or doctor. I was told the prisoners were supplied with only a very small piece of bread and no water; what they needed must be bought by themselves or provided by friends. Captives, without friends or money, must die. A corpse was being carried through the town, and a traveler, in reply to his questions, was told, "From the prison." "Starved." A man, laden with loaves, came with us. These were divided into the necessary portions. I shall never forget the hungry faces gathered around the hole, the eager hands held up to clutch the bread. On inquiry, the jailer at once admitted that no water was supplied. We hastened down from the lofty hill on which the castle stands with its prison, to buy water. But this was difficult to find, as trade was over for the day. At length we engaged three men to carry small casks. How pleasant was the sound of the gurgling water in the dark dungeon. By the dim lamp the eager captives could be seen slaking their thirst. Early next morning, Sunday, seven men, each with a goat-skin of water, accompanied us. Most pathetic were the grateful looks of the captives, who had enough for long-needed ablution as well as for drinking. The cost of these men was only eighteen cents; yet, rather than spend this trifle, these prisoners perish from want of a prime necessity. My guide said that sometimes as many as a hundred are confined there, that there are no sanitary arrangements, and that the hole is unapproachable. I was told that people are put there without trial, who may be innocent of all crime, but who perish there if they have no money to purchase their liberty, while thieves and murderers may easily escape by payment. All this has been going on year after year, though within half a mile are the residences of the American, Belgian, German and other Consuls, and of an English Minister. An account was sent to our Premier, with this incident narrated, by a traveler at our hotel. He had once inquired of some African official respecting the punishment of the bastinado. Presently a man was thrown down and cruelly punished. "What is his crime?" "Oh! nothing. But you wanted to know what it was!" "But if I inquired about capital punishment would you kill a man?" "Oh! I could, easily; but there's a person called Gladstone who would hear of it, and there would be a row." A very few weeks afterward I read this telegram from Gibraltar: "Reform of prisons in Tangier. By influence of the British Minister these changes are ordered: 1. More bread. 2. Sufficient water. 3. Prison lime-washed. 4. Cells to be kept clean. 5. Consuls to visit periodically and report." Bad weather had stopped, for several days, the sailing to Gibraltar, where I was announced to preach in the evening. But to-day there was a boat. Thus I had the peculiar interest of preaching in the morning in Africa, and the same evening in Europe. Oh! for the time when this Gospel of mercy, peace and good-will shall triumph over both continents and throughout the world!

LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOME LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

V.

BY JAMES PAYN.

It is generally understood—I suppose from their each forming a part of our educational career—that the difference between school life and college life is (literally) one only of degree. This is by no means the case; it is greater even than the dissimilarity so much insisted upon between life at college and that in the world beyond it. The undergraduate, though he may be far indeed from having reached years of discretion, is his own master, and has his time almost wholly—save the necessity of keep-

ing certain lectures and chapels—at his own disposal. Even the chapels, I believe, may now be omitted if the young gentleman is "advanced" enough in his ideas to entertain a conscientious skepticism; but even in my time we were free enough, and the relief from the discipline and the restraints of school was to me like a manumission from slavery. One's whole surroundings wear quite another aspect, and even the same young men whom one has known as boys often present quite a different nature, which is, in fact, their true one. This is not so much the case, indeed, with "reading men," who, keeping the same end in view which they had at first, preserve to a great extent the same characteristics; but for the rest, though for the first term the old associations may linger and exercise some influence, we soon drift away from the loose bond which bound us to our school companions, and, keeping a few of them for future intimacy, choose our friends from the university world for ourselves by a natural selection derived from common pursuits and pleasures. I am afraid that pleasure had a good deal to do with my selection; and I don't regret it; for some of those friends are as dear to me as ever. It is a mistake to suppose that all pleasure is necessarily selfish, or that the intimacies arising from it vanish like "friendships made in wine."

At this time, also, thanks to my literary proclivities, I made acquaintance with persons of high university standing in my college (Trinity), who would otherwise have been out of the reach of an undergraduate who cultivated neither the classics nor the mathematics. My performances in the lecture-room or in the examinations would certainly not have recommended me to their notice—the road of academical distinction which usually leads to the favor of the dons was closed against me—but the publication of a little volume of poems "Stories from Boccaccio" introduced me to such of them as, in my eyes, were most worth knowing, as it were, by a short cut.

These gentlemen, of course, were not merely scholars, but men of wide human sympathies, to whom (to put an old joke into a new bottle) the particle *de* was not so absorbing as to shut out all interest in in the particle *men*. Among them I especially mention W. G. Clark, one of the most accomplished and deservedly popular of men. As tutor of Trinity, and afterward as Public Orator, he had a wide university reputation; as the author of "Gazpacho," and editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare, he was known to the world without; but only those who had the privilege of his friendship could understand that magic of manner and charm of conversation which caused the late Lord Clarendon to waive his own acknowledged claim to be "the best of all good company" in his favor. "I think W. G. Clark," he said, "the most agreeable fellow [and he did not mean fellow of a college only] I have ever met." He was a conversationalist of the highest order, and the rarest. Wits are still to be met with now and then; good *raconteurs* are not uncommon, some of whom even bring in their anecdotes in a natural manner, and not by the head and shoulders; but, as a rule, they are too much given to monologue. Lever was a man of this kind—bright, genial, cheery, and full of good stories; he pleased one like an embodiment of his own creations, but he did not, in my judgment, at least, understand conversation. I know men, also, who may be said to be too good talkers. Their words are so well chosen, and their periods so rounded, that to listen to them is like listening to somebody reading aloud; they hold you with their mellifluous utterances so long that, before they reach the end of their league-long sentence (the finale of which one can nevertheless clearly foresee), you have forgotten what you wished to reply to it. Clark had none of these faults. He had not only the means of pleasing, far beyond what are possessed by most good talkers, but what is often wanted in them, the desire to please. Nor do I remember, among the many bright and pungent sayings that fell from his lips, a single one that had a sting in its tail.

A characteristic retort of his just occurs to me, which, though of a personal nature, can assuredly wound nobody by repetition. One of the Trinity dons, though known to the world of learning as the greatest of living Latin scholars, was, from his gentleness and good-nature, disrespectfully dubbed by his intimates and associates "the Ox." One night, after dining at the Master's "Lodge," he happened to drop into Clark's room, and began to speak of the occurrences of the evening. There had been some discussion, he said, about Plato; and it was clear, from the Master's observations, that he had been indebted for certain ideas upon the subject to Mr. Llewellyn Davies's recent translation of that author. "Ah!" said Clark, with that quiet smile which always fell short of the merits of the sally it heralded, "the Ox knoweth his Master's crib."

Fortune has thrown me among a good many bright talkers during my life; but I don't think I ever heard a wittier thing, even from W. G. Clark himself. He was the Amphitryon of Trinity; and at his table I first learned what Dr. Johnson used to call "good talk" was like.

To the Master (Whewell) I was also personally introduced through the medium of my turn for verse-making; the incident, however, was not altogether to my credit, and reminds one of the ill-considered boast of the gentleman to whom the king had spoken, but, as it turned out, in no very complimentary way. At college, of course, are retained—

> "All usages thoroughly worn out,
> The souls of them fumed forth, the heart of them torn out,"

and, among others, that of commemorating the Restoration of His Most Christian Majesty, Charles II. Finding on the hall "screens" one 29th of May an account of the celebration for the day in Latin, I ventured to write with my pencil some extemporaneous lines on the subject immediately after the word *gracil*:

> "For the sake of him who sold
> Dunkirk to the French,
> And gave away the gold
> To a naughty little wench."

While I was still contemplating (and doubtless with some youthful vanity) this inspiration of my muse, the screen became darkened by an enormous shadow, and to my extreme horror I perceived the Master reading over my shoulder this revolutionary effusion. His grim face never relaxed, though I had afterward reason to believe he was tickled. "That screen, young gentleman," he observed, in awful tones, "is not intended for the publication of your political sentiments." He at once gave orders for the obnoxious epigram to be removed; and for my part I was thankful that they were not for my immediate execution.

The great Doctor was not, in undergraduate eyes—or, at all events, in the eyes of those like myself who were about "only not to disgrace themselves by taking an ordinary degree"—an agreeable person. His manners were rough, and his temper, when he troubled himself to keep it at all, of the shortest. I remember his looking out of a window of "the Lodge" to address the head of the police on some occasion when the great square was *en fête* for some royal visit, and noting how very short it was. The inspector was at some distance off, and the fall of the fountain drowned the Master's voice so that he did not hear it.

"Mr. Inspector Tanner!" This was delivered very courteously, just as Mr. Chucks, the Boatswain, used to begin all *his* allocutions.

"Inspector Tanner!" Here the prefix was significantly omitted, and the voice grew perceptibly harsher. Still no answer.

"Tanner!" The faintest trace of civility was now dropped. Tanner might have been the name of a bull pup who would not come to heel.

"*You there!*" was the final appeal, delivered in the tone of a screech-owl. Every note of the brief gamut had been run through in about ten seconds.

Whewell had quite a sublime manner, supplemented by a Northern burr of expressing contempt, but it was often misapplied. His criticism upon Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" was an example of it.

"It seems to me that the poet has wasted a great deal of dialectic ingenuity in describing a very *wuthless pusonage*."

Most people in his eyes were *wuthless* who were not acquainted with the Inductive Sciences. His presence was majestic; he made an admirable figure-head for the collegiate ship; but, though I speak of course as a cabin-boy, I never heard of his troubling himself about the crew.

His sayings, however, were "extremely quoted." I remember one (it was, at least, always attributed to him) which struck me as admirable; I have never heard it since; and it may be forgotten, which it does not deserve to be. He was at that time in controversy with Sir David Brewster about the plurality of worlds, and took, as is well known, the view that there was but one, as was very natural, considering the prominent place he occupied in it.

Some one slyly pointed out to him the passage in the "Vulgate," *Nonne erant decem mundi?* To which he instantly replied, "Very true; but look at the next question, *Ubi sunt novem?*"

Life at Cambridge in my time was admirably described both by pen and pencil; author and artist were, however, rather my seniors, and to my own loss I did not become acquainted with them till after I left college. The author was J. Delaware Lewis, whose "Sketches of Cantabs" is to my mind the liveliest little book ever written by an undergraduate; its keenness of observation greatly impressed Dickens, who told me that he had applied to him in consequence to write for "Household Words," and added that it was the only case in which he had ever done so. The artist was John Roget, whose "Language of Mathematics" and "Cambridge Sketch-book" were the delight of my Cambridge contemporaries.

Undergraduates who feel some wish to distinguish themselves, but to whom the studies of the University are not attractive, generally turn their attention to oratory, for the exhibition of which the debates at the "Union" give great opportunity, and if I come under any particular heading in Mr. Lewis's classification of his fellow-students, it was that of "the Unionic Cantab."

The debates were almost always upon political subjects, and I remember having had the hardihood, on one occasion, to place upon the notice-board a proposition for the sweeping away of the hereditary aristocracy of our native land, which created no little sensation; there was an immense audience, but those who came to laugh remained, I fear, to carry out their intention, since the motion had but eight supporters. Last year, I note that the same proposition gained one hundred votes, which shows that, though opinion at college moves like the tortoise, it does move; at school, its motion, if it moves at all, is that of a glacier—imperceptible.

Charming as is undergraduate life at college, with its youth and health, and freedom from carking cares, it is outdone by the joys of a reading party in the long vacation, especially when you yourself have no intention of reading. I joined such a party in my second year, at Inverary, not without invitation from the authorities (its two "coaches") of course, but very little, I fear, to its advantage. When I had done with my own light* studies, which was comparatively early in the day, I became what the mathematical coach termed "a disturbing element." I was like the boy in the fable who, having a holiday on his hands, requested the diligent animals to play with him; but we differed in this respect—in my case they consented. "I lost eight places in the tripos through that fellow," one of them was once heard to murmur, in subsequent deprecation of poor me. The idea of the tripos at Inverary indeed seemed preposterous; it was such "a far cry" from Loch Awe. It should now be a comfort to him to reflect that his friendship doubled for me the charms of that delightful spot, and assisted the growth of my ideas.

For twenty years to come it was my custom to visit, every Summer, some picturesque locality, which I have always found to give freshness to my pen; but nothing ever surpassed that time at Inverary.

> "Dhuloch, Queen of inland waters,
> Virgin yet so near allied;
> Morn and eve with plaint and tremor
> Sought for Ocean's bride;
> Never more I woo thine echoes,
> Never let the oar-blades glance,
> Lightly as the wings of heron,
> Not to break thy trance."

Those days are gone, those places I shall never revisit; but they still abide with me.

> "My heart leaps back to rock and fell,
> The bridge, the quay, the streets uprise
> To glass themselves in tearful eyes
> And all the haunts we loved so well."

In the ensuing Summer, after the publication of another volume of poems, I visited Edinburgh and called upon De Quincey, to whom I had a letter of introduction from Miss Mitford. He was at that time living at Lasswade, a few miles from the town, and I went thither by coach. He lived a secluded life, and even at that date had become to the world a name, rather than a real personage; but it was a great name. Considerable alarm agitated my youthful heart as I drew near the house. I felt like Burns on the occasion when he was first about to dinner wi' a Lord; it was a great honor, but something rather to be talked about afterward than to be enjoyed in itself. There were passages in De Quincey's writings which showed that the English opium-eater was not always in a dreamy state, but could be severe and satirical. My apprehensions, however, proved to be utterly groundless; for a more gracious and genial personage I never met. Picture to yourself a very diminutive man carelessly—very carelessly—dressed; a face lined, careworn and so expressionless that it reminded one of "that chill, changeless brow, where cold Obstruction's apathy appalls the gazing mourner's heart"—a face like death in life. The instant he began to speak, however, it lit up as though by electric light. This came from his marvelous eyes, brighter and more intelligent (though by fits) than I have ever seen in any other mortal. They seemed to me to glow with eloquence. He spoke of my introducer, of Cambridge, of the Lake country and of English poets. Each theme was interesting to me, but made infinitely more so by some apt personal reminiscence. As for the last-named subject, it was like talking of the Olympian gods to one not only cradled in their creed, but who had mingled with them, himself half an immortal.

The announcement of luncheon was, perhaps for the first time in my young life, unwelcome to me. Miss De Quincey did the honors with gracious hospitality, pleased, I think, to find that her father had so rapt a listener. I was asked what wine I would take, and, not caring which it was, I was about to pour myself out a glass from the decanter that stood next to me. "You must not take that," whispered my hostess, "it is not port wine, as you think." It was in fact laudanum, to which De Quincey presently helped himself with the greatest sangfroid. I regarded him aghast, with much the same feelings as those with which he himself had watched the Malay at Grasmere eat the cake of opium, and with the same harmless result. The liquor seemed to stimulate rather than dull his eloquence. As I took my leave, after a most enjoyable interview, to meet the coach, I asked him whether he ever came by it into Edinburgh.

"What?" he answered, in a tone of extreme surprise. "By coach? Certainly not."

I was not aware of his peculiarities. The association of commonplace people and their pointless observations were intolerable to him. They did not bore him in the ordinary sense, but seemed as it were to outrage his mind. To me, to whom the study of human nature in any form had become even then attractive, this was unintelligible, and I suppose I showed it in my face; for he proceeded to explain matters. "Some years ago," he said, "I was standing on the pier at Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, waiting for the steamer. A stout old lady joined me; I felt that she would presently address me, and she did. Pointing to the smoke of the steamer which was making itself seen above the next headland, 'There she comes,' she said. 'La, sir! if you and I had seen that fifty years ago, how wonderful we should have thought it!' Now, the same sort of thing," added my host, with a shiver,

*With Englishmen all literature in their own language is called "light." Shakespeare is light; Æschylus, Euripides, and even Aristophanes, are deemed not heavy, of course (Heavens!), but serious.

"might happen to me any day, and that is why I always avoid a public conveyance."

My interview with De Quincey I was not likely to forget; but I never flattered myself that he would have any remembrance of his youthful visiter. A few years afterward, however, I received from him an entire edition of his works, with a most gracious allusion (in the "Autobiographical Sketches") to my poems. "The Story of the Student of St. Bees," he says, "has been made the subject of a separate poem, by my friend, Mr. James Payn, of Trinity College. The volume contains thoughts of great beauty, too likely to escape the vapid and irreflective reader." This good-natured eulogy rang in my ears for many a day, nor did my college friends forget, at all events, one portion of it; with a monstrous misapplication of terms, they henceforward dubbed me the "vapid and irreflective reader." I remember my mother showing, with pardonable pride, this criticism of De Quincey to a Dean of the English Church, who was then at the head of the High Church party at Oxford. "Very flattering to your son, madam, no doubt," he said; "but who *is* this Mr. De Quincey?"

Such ignorance was, of course, unpardonable in my eyes; but it is quite amazing how ignorant so-called scholars often are of matters connected with the literature of their own country; in many cases they even fail to understand its beauties when they are pointed out to them, while, on the other hand, anything written in a dead language, however dull and poor, they value at a fancy price. I was at that time undergoing the infliction of "The Seven Against Thebes" in the Trinity lecture-room; the play was introduced to us under the most favorable circumstances; for W. G. Clark was our lecturer, who had the art of illustrating everything he had to discourse upon in the happiest manner; but nothing could conceal its dullness. I questioned him in private as to what he really thought of it. "Do, pray, be honest with me," I said: "The play is by Æschylus, I know; but is it not rubbish?"

"It is certainly not his masterpiece," was all I could get out of him, accompanied, however, with a droop of the eye that spoke volumes. It was hardly to be expected that an augur should have been more frank save to another augur.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

ST. PAUL ON RETRIBUTION.

BY PROF. AUSTIN PHELPS, D.D.

IN the construction of the Scriptures the spirit of inspiration was wise, we may reverently say, adroit, in the selection of human instruments. It is, therefore, somewhat to the purpose to observe the fact that St. Paul was superlatively a man of progress. His was a mind of far-seeing and *fore*seeing vision. He had broken away from a venerable faith which had been sacred to him as the faith of an honored ancestry. Having just passed from an old to a new theology, he was prepared for anything of the nature of an onward movement in religious thought. He could not be wedded to the old because it was old, nor suspicious of the new because it was new. If a supplementary chapter of Christian eschatology was about to open in the progress of revelation, he was the man, above all others, to receive it into his own faith and to engraft it upon the faith of the infant Church.

Moreover, he was a man of profound sensibilities. His sympathetic nature was loyal to the humane side of truth. He was intellect and soul, blended in perhaps as healthy balance as is ever found in men of great force. Though an acute thinker, and a solid logician, he was not a "thinking machine," as President Edwards has been called by opponents to his faith in an endless Hell. He originated the elements of a theology to which Mr. Froude ascribes the profoundest thinking and the most forceful reforms of modern times; yet he was not the man to sacrifice even to such a theology the instincts of a large-hearted humanity.

Again, he had been elected to the supreme rank of inspired believers in extending the canon of revelation. He lived in a state of prophetic vision. He had seen the risen and ascended Christ. He had been caught up to the heaven of heavens. In inspired trance, he had made discoveries which his human tongue could not utter. His eye had been struck blind by the overwhelming glory of his Lord, in person. The memory of those revelations was the atmosphere of his life. If, therefore, any new truth was on the eve of discovery in things concerning the destiny of man and the eternal worlds, he was, of all men, the man to know it. He, above all men, was fitted to be its pioneer to the faith of the Christian Church. Of all men living the man to whom we should most naturally look for the revelation of an improved Christian theodicy was St. Paul.

Further, we find that he *does* initiate a new era in the history of Christian thought. His conversion formed an epoch. He was inspired to herald advances even upon the teachings of our Lord. On central doctrines of our faith he gives us advanced ideas. They are the fulfillment of ancient promise. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the Deity of Christ, the significance of the Atonement, the person and mission of the Holy Ghost, are all taught by St. Paul in more full and luminous disclosure than by any other inspired teacher. Truths upon which even our Lord was reticent are taught by this elect apostle. Speaking in the dialect of modern controversies, St. Paul founded a new school of great theological beliefs.

Now, we claim that if, anywhere in the Word of God, we should look to find a new revelation of eschatology, it is in these elaborate epistles of this chief of apostles. Was the time ever to come, for example, when a new interpretation of our Lord's teachings should be given to the world by divine authority? Was any appendix to them to be discovered? Had they any occult *significance* which was more than their *signification*, and which a later exegesis must, by supernatural aid, read between the lines? Was any recondite principle of interpretation, like that of Swedenborg, to be invented by divine suggestion, which should extort from them a hidden sense, even a sense contradictory to their obvious reading? Did the full and exact truth require any readjustment of their perspective to be discerned by the profounder insight or more scholarly criticism of a coming age? Did they need any alleviation of their intensity, or obscuration of their fiery symbols to make them true to the ethical instincts of more enlightened times?

The response we make to all such conceivable hypotheses is that, *if so*, we should reasonably look for such supplementary revelations to the writings of this chief apostle of progress and reform. He was the man to know them if they were true. He was the man to foresee them if they were approaching in the near or distant future. His was the mind to take them in and appreciate them if they were needful to round out the system of revealed truth. And he was the man of all men to launch them upon the faith of the Christian world.

We look now with eager vigilance to discover such advances upon the more ancient records. What do we find? As we should expect, we find the main drift of his teachings devoted to the truths needful to the planting and training of the infant Church. The elemental doctrines of redemption are unfolded with a fullness and magnificence which make his writings a treasury of Christian thought through all time. His instructions in the main are not comminatory. They are cheering and commendatory. He enters joyously into the spirit of the new religion as a message of hope and gladness. Never is his discourse misanthropic or ascetic. His life is a soldier's march of conquest, and his anticipation of its close a song of triumph. And what his personal faith is, that also is the spirit of his ministry.

But what of the world of eternal loss to which Christ had but a few years before given such appalling vividness? What has this hopeful, progressive, exultant, and triumphing apostle to say of it? We find that he treats it as men are wont to treat a truth which has reached its maturity and is now full-grown and fixed beyond debate. He accepts it as serenely as our Lord delivered it. He adds nothing, abstracts nothing, changes nothing. He explains nothing, proves nothing, vindicates nothing. He handles it as a truth which has passed beyond the stage of apology or defense. It is imbedded in the groundwork of his theology. He has now only to build upon it as a foundation, and to use it as a moral force in his practical instructions.

How is it that other men are accustomed to treat principles or facts which have crystallized in a system of general belief or of social order? They treat them chiefly by casual allusion. They put them to use in practical affairs, not pausing to prove or to defend them. In our jurisprudence, for instance, the principles most firmly rooted in civilized government find no statement in statute books. They exist unwritten in common law. They are recognized as authority by courts and juries. Men build empires upon them without once putting them into written speech. So, in ordinary life, usages and precedents which have the prestige of the common consent we do not constantly restate and vindicate. We take them for granted. We speak of them allusively. We put them to use as things which nobody assails because nobody doubts. Nobody asks for proof because nobody denies.

Thus it is that St. Paul handles the retributive teachings of the elder Scriptures. He treats them mainly by allusion here and there. He assumes them, hints at them, gives a glimpse of them and passes on; but never are they contradicted; never are they blinked or evaded. He applies them to the demands of his case in hand with the same calmness of assurance with which Christ proclaimed them in terrific symbols. No more here than there do we find apology or argument or reserve of truth. Never by a word or a silence or speech askance is the idea suggested of any possible misunderstanding of those symbols. Still less is any hint given of their retraction or displacement by later revelations, or their obsolescence through unfitness to later ages.

We find nothing, for example, in the apostle's theologic temper corresponding to that suspense of faith in which infirm believers search for some possible loophole of escape from the obvious meaning of our Lord's discourse. St. Paul is the personification of courage. What he believes he knows. His theology contains no half truths; his words suggest no lurking doubts underneath. As on all other themes, so on this of retributive decrees, his deliverances are those of a believer who has no misgivings. The words "know," "knowing" and their correlatives are favorites in his vocabulary. More than one hundred times they occur, and generally in such connections that their force is intensive. So it is that positive men put their case; and so it is that this most positive of men puts the fact of retribution. "*Knowing* the terrors of the Lord," he says what it is given him to say.

We run the eye at random over the pages most dense with the Pauline theology, and we find in broadcast those allusive fragments of speech which form the boldest utterances of truth because they are the words of a mind consolidated in its convictions and at ease from doubts. We catch them in gleams like these—viz.: "The Lord Jesus revealed in flaming fire." "Taking vengeance on them that know not God." "That all might be damned who believe not the truth." "Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil." "Enemies of Christ, whose end is destruction." "The wrath of God revealed from Heaven." "Fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." "A fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." "God is a consuming fire."

Such is the method chiefly of the Pauline records in handling the fact of retribution. By allusion here, and partial statement there, and undoubting utterance everywhere, the apostle throws out retributive ideas as if they were a thing of course, and would carry their own authority. No more to him than to our Lord does it seem to occur that the appalling truth needs vindication or will shock a loyal conscience. He uses it without reserve or cautious speech, as a thing fixed and familiar in the beliefs of men. He uses it as men use the rainfalls and the tides.

For the benefit of the contrast, let us, for the moment, contrive to relax the positiveness of the Pauline theology in the glimpses it gives of retributive penalties. Put into it hints of the doubts and the half-beliefs by which modern faith is often enervated. How do such fragmentary Scriptures as these read?—viz.: "*If* the Lord should be revealed in flaming fire." "*Perhaps* taking vengeance on them that know not God." "*Peradventure* that they might be damned who believe not." Tribulation and anguish *may* come upon souls that do evil." "Enemies of Christ whose end *possibly* is destruction." "Vessels of wrath *probably* fitted for destruction." "If the wrath of God *should be* revealed from Heaven." "*Who knows* but that God is a consuming fire?" "We *conjecture* that there remaineth fearful looking for of judgment." "*Suppose* that it should be a fearful thing to fall into the hands of God." "*Suspecting* the terrors of the Lord, we persuade men."

Is this the Pauline style of discourse? Has it the sound of apostolic suasion? Has it the ring of inspired speech? Who are the men who would be moved by it to fear the indignation of an offended God? Yet is it not a fair expression of the dubious and volatile faith with which many in our day are dallying with the stupendous verities of biblical retribution?

Fragmentary allusion and practical assumption, however, are not all that the Pauline theology advances concerning retributive truth. We find *two* distinct affirmations which have great significance in the frame-work of the retributive sentiment, as it appears in the apostolic range of thought.

One is the positive declaration that life in this world *without* a knowledge of the Christian faith constitutes a full and complete probation. In the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, the chief premise, without which the argument means nothing, is the sufficiency of the light of Nature to give to the heathen conscience a knowledge of God, and therefore, an equitable moral trial. The whole force of that magnificent reasoning is invalid, except on the assumption that men, ignorant of the Christian salvation, have a "fair trial." Even under the moral obliquities of hereditary paganism, man, so long as the stars glisten and the rivers flow, has that above and around him which will prove to him the living God. If he sins he is without excuse. If incorrigible in sin his damnation is just. The indignation of God is righteously displayed in his destruction.

If the Pauline idea of retributive decrees had been purposely so developed and so set in the frame of its practical uses as to forestall the modern objection to their infliction on men who have not rejected Christ, it could not have achieved that purpose more explicitly or conclusively. That punishment cannot be justly inflicted upon sinners outside of a Christocentric system of probation certainly never entered the mind of the author of the Epistle to the Romans.

The other declaration, equally significant and to the same purpose, is that a knowledge of Christ *aggravates* the retributive destiny of those who reject him. That is to say, so far is it from being essential to the equity of moral trial, that men must be put into the Christian range of belief and opportunity; that the working of such privilege, if abused, is to *augment* both guilt and penalty already incurred. The Epistle to the Hebrews, whoever was its author, may be fairly taken as representative of the Pauline theology. Its argument turns in part on this pivot: "Of how much *sorer* punishment shall he be thought worthy who hath trodden under foot the Son of God?"

This, in its bearing on the point in hand, can mean but one thing. Christian birth and training do not *create* the probation to which man is subjected here. They intensify that probation. The rejection of the Christian offer of salvation does not *create* the doom of incorrigible guilt, nor is it essential to the justice of that doom. It aggravates both the guilt and the penalty. Two distinct systems of moral trial are here going on. One is superinduced upon the other. The light of Nature illumines the one; the light of revelation illumines the other. Each is complete in its way. Trial under either is perfect in its kind. Guilt under either is perfect in its kind. Guilt under either is proportioned to its conditions. Punishment under either is graduated to guilt, and is therefore just.

Thus the Pauline conception of retributive decrees comes into exact line with the teachings of the elder Scriptures, and with the disclosures of our Lord, and with the remorseful menaces of the human conscience. Starting from different sources they all converge to one result—that *retribution commensurate with guilt in degree and in duration* is a law of the moral universe to which minds loyal to God and to themselves take no exception and ascribe no wrong.

ANDOVER, MASS.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

BY JOHN WINTHROP.

THE March meeting of the Social Union (Methodist) yesterday was graced by the presence of distinguished visitors. Governor Robinson and Mayor Martin were the guests of the evening. The post-prandial exercises were of a high order of merit. His excellency was presented in a graceful way by President Dunn, and responded in a manner worthy of the old time officers of the commonwealth. Remarkably simple and unpretentious in his address, our present Governor is a fine type of a manly and substantial Christian gentleman. His reference to the Methodists as a vigorous denomination in the state and in the country at large was just, and his tribute to the benefits of itinerancy was certainly generous. He remarked that he had himself tasted certain of the benefits from the itinerant system in the recent state campaign, to which the presiding officer had made a delicate and very witty allusion; and so, though a Unitarian, he could say a hearty *Amen* to the blessings arising from not only preachers going about among the people, but public men as well. The applause, like the singing, was extraordinarily enthusiastic, and, by the special request of the Governor, another hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name," was sung, under the happy leadership of Dr. Eben Tourgee, in true Methodist style, the chief guest of the evening himself joining in it with fervor. Before presenting the Mayor of the city (a fine, soldierly-looking man) the President of the Union, with greatest good humor, alluded to the fact that, in their meetings, the first signs of "conviction" were found in the candidate's being impressed with the singing. As they had this first token in their honored guest, and as the Church believed in putting men on probation for six months, and his honored excellency was on probation already, in a political sense, until the period of his certain re-election next Fall, it would be well for the brethren to consider him on probation, religiously speaking, too, and he hoped that, after the election was past, they would stand ready to take him into the Church. This elicited tremendous applause, in which, and in the consequent laughing, the Governor shared most heartily. After a good speech from the Mayor, who was formerly a Methodist, to which fact felicitous allusion was made, the assembly was addressed in a very solid and sensible way by Rev. Dr. Warren, President of Boston University. Fitting reference was made to a delegation of young men from the theological department of the University, present by special invitation, which, the officers of the Union regretted, could not be extended to all the six hundred students in the said college simply for lack of room. The venerable form of Bishop Foster was seen on the platform at the guest's table; but, owing to but recent recovery from severe sickness, the Bishop begged to be excused from all speech-making.

The last but one lecture of the present course from Joseph Cook had a larger audience than usual yesterday, and the severe castigation administered by this Goliath of the Monday Platform to the New Congregational Creed produced an extraordinary effect. The speaker spoke with apparent hesitancy and caution, and was not evidently carrying his whole audience with him. In fact, when the last point was reached and the lecturer pronounced this milk-and-water creed "not biblical," the humor of the audience could no longer be restrained, spite of all the efforts of "Sir Oracle" to speak in the most solemn and almost labored slowness, and there was a bursting out of real laughter, especially among the ministerial brethren present. The brilliant repartees made to written questions prior to the Prelude were, however, heartily enjoyed; especially the quick response of a counter-question to the query: "Which do you consider the more important to the spiritual well-being of the community, the church service or the Sunday-school?" Ans. "Which do you consider more important to the well-being of the body, the right hand or the left?"

A very blessed revival is in progress in the Pilgrim church, Cambridgeport, and the number of genuine conversions reported has increased by the score. The pastor, the Rev. Geo. R. Leavitt, who addressed one of the Boston Ministers' Meetings yesterday morning, on the topic "Methods of the Spirit in Revival Work," has been very happy in the choice of means and the way of work. One of the striking incidents of this great revival, which has proceeded with all the old-time fervor, is that a careful list of every member of the congregation not a Christian, so far as known, was made, and hearty prayers were offered in secret and by name for these persons by the pastor and his earnest coadjutors; and the result has been a very remarkable shortening of the list as names of converts began to be taken off that long roll.

Our present "Great and General Court," the legislature of the commonwealth has seen fit to end an ancestral and time-honored custom, the preaching of the annual election sermon. It seems a sad pity that a custom which began back in Gov. John Winthrop's day, and has been perpetuated ever since, should now be made to cease. It commends itself to the good sense of the community, not merely on the score of its venerable age, but more because of its fitness and the no slight influence it has been known to exercise, both in its spoken and published form, on the good morals and sound principles of the entire public. For this decision and that other which voted down the proposition to submit the question of biennial sessions to the people, the General Court will not be very cordially thanked.

The *Andover Review*, which is published almost under the droppings of our State House sanctuary, and whose discussions and treatment of live subjects might well be perused by our legislators, is meeting with marked success, many of the intelligent laymen in our churches becoming regular readers of its well-printed pages, and finding in the contents very substantial meat.

BOSTON, March 18th, 1884.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

BY PROF. J. M. HOPPIN,

OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

AN American must cross this continent from ocean to ocean to know what a country has been given us, and what responsibilities are connected with this magnificent gift; but, unfortunately, half of our educated men have seen very little of their own land. They have dwelt with the past, and are the products of European civilization. Their minds are the fruits of the Old, not of the New World. They have not felt the influences inspired by the wonderful nature and grand possibilities of this free land of ours. They are held in bonds by the traditions of ages; and even their knowledge is often dead. It is not turned into life and made the practical instrument of the good of humanity. American civilization has spread from the East; but it will do so no longer, for there is a stronger current setting from the West, and the real expression of American thought and spiritual force will be hereafter from the land of the setting, rather than the rising sun.

As I did not come to California for gold, nor for mere pleasure, nor even for health, I can, perhaps, judge more calmly of the wonders and delights of the Golden state.

Never was there a more happily bestowed name than the "Golden Gate" of the Bay of San Francisco. One looks out through the bold opening of the "Golden Gate" into the very eye of the setting sun, flooding the scene with its yellow splendors as it goes down on the Pacific. Within is commercial activity and life; without is the illimitable expanse of that ocean which encircles the world. The riches of the world go out and come in this door that is opened to the Western shores of the continent. The coast mountains on either side of the "Golden Gate" if not lofty (Mt. Tamalpais is but about 2,600 feet high), are of fine, irregular outline, and, being treeless and covered only with a mantle of brown grass or heather, are, like the mountains of Greece, sculpturesque in their modeling, and afford a beautiful play of light and shade. If I were a marine artist, I would spend a year in studying the scenery of San Francisco Bay, which in amplitude, boldness and lovely combined effects of mountain, water and sky, equals any harbor in the world. It was, indeed, a great surprise, and for the time, Italy and Greece had to retire into the background. The scenery about the "Golden Gate" is not unlike that of the port of Athens and the straits of the Ægean near Salamis, only on a broader scale. It has the same noble, picturesque mountain character. I believe that California will become the abode of artists and of a true American art. It has a Greek climate, genially warm, and rather variable, but not enervating; or it does not let down the system, since it seems to hold a subtle tonic derived from the sea and mountains. Its skies are so clear and blue, and then filled at times with delicate fleecy clouds, gold-tinted, like those of Egypt or Greece, and the mountains are so impressive in form, with the Sierras standing as their loftier barriers touching the sky, with a delicious softness in the air almost Mediterranean or Sicilian, and the Pacific wafting to the shore the mysterious influences of Asia and the Orient; here is the home of the future great poet that we are all looking for, where American genius shall take on a more expansive form, fuller life and a richer humanity. Walt Whitman and Bret Harte will be followed by something loftier in literature, in which Nature, freed from tradition, will speak more profoundly, sweetly and grandly. In talking with some of the younger professors of California University, they agreed with me that, on the Pacific Slope, there was a promise of great things in American art; that it was in the subtle combinations of light, air and color, as in Italy, and that it might, in the future, have its richest development here; and I found in these men a forward-looking mind and an intelligent appreciation of art, of its worth as the expression of the life and spirit of a people, and of its utility in the higher forms of education that was delightful as well as somewhat rare to see even in educated men.

California University and its lovely situation at Berkeley, a true academic grove, overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate, and, above all, its earnest men and their strenuous efforts to arrive at the true theory of collegiate education, interested me greatly; for it is striving to carry out some of the best ideas of the day with the material that it has, and is meeting bravely the same difficult questions of the relations of the collegiate to university education, the right proportions of classic and scientific studies, the elective system, co-education, true æsthetic, political, and moral culture, that meet us at the East, without the hampering sense of old theories, and embarrassed only by the riches of the material it has to deal with. It is connected with and influenced by associations both old and new, as deriving much of its life from Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities through President Gilman and others of its instructors past and present. Its present head, President Reid, is a man of downright earnestness and independence of character, and one who seeks light from every source, and who strives for a true moral basis to all intellectual development. He feels the weight of a great responsibility resting upon him as guide of a young and important institution, wishing neither to progress too rapidly, and having the courage not to be slavishly held by a narrow conservatism. He sees his opportunity, but he does not care to make mistakes through rash theorizing.

California University, in its present state, is rather a conglomerate of smaller colleges or schools than a university proper, and it has, as yet, a predominantly practical character, adapting itself to the wants of a new civilization, and perhaps, the fear is that it will become an exclusively professional school, aiming to meet only present uses and the demands of scientific education, and swerving too far from the well-tried systems of classic and philosophic learning, wherein, after all, are to be laid the foundations of a profound and permanent education. We recognize, in the whole arrangement of the institution, that practical energy which has reared the state of California, has built San Francisco on its hundred hills and its thousand streets, and runs its cable-cars, without horses, up and down slopes like the roof of a house, has developed the resources of a great dominion, and which aims at the essential and main issues of life, perhaps regarded, as yet, in a materialistic point of view, but the higher interests will come in time; first the natural, then the spiritual.

My own view is that California University, and other institutions of learning here, being the products of a new civilization, should, while faithful to their scientific mission, guard against the extreme tendencies of their isolated position, should link themselves on to the past, should cultivate classical learning, should be the last refuge of such learning, if ever driven out of the older institutions. I find that Yale is a great power at the West; that she is considered to be the chosen seat of sound learning and thinking; and that Harvard and Yale form a kind of binary star of the first magnitude in the educational heavens.

I have highly enjoyed my brief observation of the American character, the American character emphasized, of the Californians. There has not been time to form a homogeneous society, and American individualism is excessively pronounced. The men you meet in San Francisco look as if they were bent each on his own personal affairs, and the rest of the world must take care of itself.

There is no offense taken or given, but every man is a measure to himself; he relies on himself alone; he asks nothing of anybody and expects nothing of anybody, and he does not go out of the way to be polite. The tramp who brushes by him, in ragged shirt and slouched hat, may have a thousand gold dollars in his belt, or the well-dressed gentleman with kid gloves and silk hat may be an impecunious gambler. He asks no questions. He expects no one to interfere with him or to be polite to him. I was struck with this independence, not an angle of it ironed down, and could not but think that it had its good with its evil; for, with us at the East, public opinion has become the ruler of men's thoughts and actions, and is as tyrannical as any Old World despotism. Every one at the East secretly feels and condemns it, to use no stronger word; and it robs us of our birthright of freedom, working sometimes disadvantageously to the formation of a manly character among young men of education. I like to recognize the splendid personal energy of the American character as seen on the Pacific coast; and, with all its rough disagreeability, I see in it the power of empire, the chief element of our national greatness.

The people are thoroughly *sensible;* they strike at the real thing without making any fuss about it. There is a substratum of good sense in the people of the West, in which one recognizes the primitive rock of original American principle, that cannot be entirely disintegrated under any change of clime or circumstance. Certainly, in all material things, such as the street-car, the railroad, the depot, the hotel, the ship, the shop, the ways and instruments of traffic and common business intercourse, they are ahead of us.

I found in San Francisco a brotherly welcome from a great many men of the New England stamp, and especially at the meeting of the "Congregational Club" in the vestry of Dr. Barrows's church, who, by the way, is a preacher of marked ability, though quite different in style from Dr. Stebbins, the successor of Starr King (a self-made man, as we term it), and who wields a brilliant and original power in the pulpit.

At this club-meeting I saw once more the faces of old friends that I hardly hoped to see again—of A. L. Stone, Dr. I. E. Dwinell, and others; and there were quite enough such good men to save the city, if

ever so wicked. New England types of opinion have struck deep root here, and are bearing vigorous fruit; and, indeed, I rather expected to find some variations of ennobled size, shape, and coloring, arising from transplantation into a new soil. This, doubtless, time will bring about; but as we came West by the Overland route, journeying day after day and night after night, through plain and over mountain, and across great rivers, and into different climatic conditions and varieties of vegetation, state lines seemed entirely to fade away, and I realized the fact that, however diverse, we were one people, under one government, and a higher idea arose of the Kingdom of God itself, in which the divisions of sects and human names and lines have vanished. Why might there not be produced in this fresh region of American mind a type of Christianity stalwart and primitive, earnest and natural, without the checkered liveries of denominational parties seeking alone the unity of the spirit?

I spoke of the influence of the Orient (here really the Occident) upon American character and thought. This influence comes to San Franciscans in rather a questionable shape, and in the pigmy form of John Chinaman. An Oriental city of 45,000 inhabitants is embosomed in the American city of five times that number; and where would you find 45,000 more quiet and industrious inhabitants in any place? Put the same number of Irishmen together, and press and pack them into the smallest compass, and the rate of bloody noses and broken heads would be fearful. But the anti-Chinese feeling sets all one way and immensely strong on the Pacific Coast. Where there are men who at home are willing to work for $4 a week, and to do their work well, American labor has stood no chance beside it; and people here are determined, if the restriction bill does not pass, to have a thorough-paced prohibition bill. Indeed, I heard a good church-member say that he preferred Mormons to Chinamen, and that he thought the Mormons were better off in America than they were in their own countries. Thus selfish interests sway and confuse the principles of the best men.

Not half enough has been said of the remarkable site of Salt Lake City and the singular impressiveness of its mountain scenery. It is an inter-continental American Switzerland; and the snow-capped mountains that surround it, the great salt sea, the majestic plain, the city, with its wide and regular avenues running off into the broad plain, the lines of forest trees, and the running streams in the streets, the substantial shops and houses, with the evidence of thrift and plenty everywhere—a creation in the desert, so to speak—present a phenomenon in which Brigham Young's rough organizing mind and hand are seen. The big, long, egg-domed tabernacle which he built is an odd exemplification of the theory that temple architecture is expressive of the spirit of a people's faith; for it is low and wallowing and clings to the earth, and is decidedly of the earth, earthy.

I had a half hour's talk with Mr. George Q. Cannon ("smooth-bore Cannon"), who is said to be now the brains of the whole concern—an acute-minded and polished man. He advanced the common arguments that Mormonism was not a foreign but New England product, that the Mormons were peaceable citizens, that all they asked was not to have their religious convictions interfered with, that children and those under age constituted the greater portion of their population, that a large number of Mormons did not practice polygamy, that these people were being raised on the scale of civilization, and so on. I have the impression that, whatever legislature may do or fail to do, the Pacific Railroad will be the end of this whole system before many years. Mormon gold and intrigue cannot much longer stand before the moral sentiment of the land and the increasing number of anti-polygamists or Gentiles who press into Utah territory in spite of all menaces. The letter of the law is easily evaded; but the system itself cannot seclude itself and defy intrusion; and the steady, noiseless, irresistible influence of Christian civilization, which, like a healthy body, throws off a corrupt humor or boil, by its own natural workings, will finish it.

I am writing this letter from one of the most beautiful hotels and health resorts in the world, the Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, with its venerable grove of enormous pines and live oaks, like an English nobleman's park, its large house, built in the modern Gothic or German style, its semi-tropical flowers and plants, its eighteen-miles drive on its own grounds of six thousand acres, commanding views of the Pacific Ocean, that comes thundering in upon the headlands with its long rollers, and the cypress trees, centuries old, that, dark and strong, carved by the ocean blasts into fantastic shapes, look as if they had been hammered out of bronze by the hands of the Florentine artists of the fifteenth century, or by Quentin Matsys, of Antwerp—a perfect delight of color and shape, standing so hard, angular and defiant against the sky, like guardsmen with their bayonets fixed, while beneath them in the green-sward nestle little yellow violets and wild flowers of all hues and sorts, even in this month of February, when our dear friends at home are enduring the rigors of a severe Winter.

Blended with these lovely things of Nature, a kind Christian act, done by a large party of excursionists from Boston and vicinity now at this hotel, throws a still mellower light upon the whole scenery.

The party, consisting of about one hundred and thirty people, composed of all religious denominations, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Universalists, and, for aught I know, other sects and churches, have recently raised, by a fair, $600 to aid a feeble Presbyterian church at Monterey in the erection of a house of worship; and this is to be doubled by a liberal gentleman. That will give a fair start to the enterprise. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Snodrass, made a touching address of thanks last Sunday, and preached without notes and out of his heart, as every minister of Christ should do, a truly edifying sermon, with great tact and originality of thought, upon the conservation and correlation of spiritual force, that, though short, was full of that kind of thinking which seems to be inspired in the heart of a sincere servant of the Word by the great, loving spirit of Christ. We are reminded that the Spirit of God is not confined to us at the East, but that its heavenly influences blow over the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and down the slopes of the Sierra Nevadas, and across the golden plains of California, and wherever man is, to instruct and comfort sinful but divinely born humanity.

MONTEREY, CAL., FEB. 10th, 1884.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURESHIP.

MR. COOK'S ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH LECTURE.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CREED — SPIRITUAL TRUTHS VERIFIABLE BY EXPERIENCE—A COSMOPOLITAN FAITH.

[DELIVERED IN THE TREMONT TEMPLE, MONDAY NOON, MARCH 17TH.]

An immense audience, the largest of the season, was present at Tremont Temple, Monday noon, March 17th. The subject of the Prelude, "The New Congregational Creed," perhaps helped to explain the attendance. People were standing at more than twenty of the doors of the balconies. The order of exercises was changed by the addition of a half-hour service, from 11:30 to 12, during which time Mr. Cook answered various written questions which have accumulated during the course. On account of this preliminary exercise, the usual interlude was omitted. The criticisms of the New Creed were received by the audience with frequent applause. The Rev. Dr. Plumb led the devotional exercises.

PRELUDE.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CREED.

When roof joins roof and your neighbor's house is on fire, your own is in danger. The watchword of religious denominations ought to be "all the allies of each." I make, therefore, no apology for discussing the New Congregational Creed before an audience containing representatives of all the evangelical denominations; for a fire anywhere in the city of evangelical faith is a general peril. The Congregational house in New England has had one fire in it already—the Unitarian defection. Only half of the building was left standing after the conflagration. The other half of it, after corruscating brilliantly for little more than a quarter of a century, has slowly become a mass of charred timbers. It is true that, in the secret places of the unevangelical structure, some wood remains sound; but the most of it, as judged by Christendom at large, is really a ghastly, blackened ruin. The lawns, the parks, the solemn groves which the Puritans had set in order around this portion of the house have now the aspect and odor of spiritual desolation. God knows when these fields shall again become green! While the ashes of this first conflagration yet float in the winds, we are threatened with another fire in the New England Congregational house, and originating on the same side as the first, or, perhaps, from embers underneath the foundation, not yet extinguished. It is a most serious and critical hour. To watch for lawless flames that threaten to fasten on the carved work of the sanctuary and extinguish them is a business which it is vain for a foppish liberalism to stigmatize as heresy hunting. It is the holy duty of a religious fire patrol in a sleeping city.

One of the felicities of our time is the swiftness of international communication. This is, also, a great infelicity; for, as poisoning is rapid from nation to nation, we suffer from importations of foreign heresies. But the reaction against foreign heresies ought to reach us as quickly as the heresies themselves. It is a very significant sign of the times that, in Great Britain, there seems to have commenced a reaction against the tendency of certain eccentrics in the Church to teach the doctrine or hypothesis of probation after death. Every one knows that Scotland means Presbyterianism; and in the Presbyterian world there has been no alarming tendency to accept this heresy. In the world of the English Establishment several brilliant men came very near adopting it. Canon Farrar did not do so, however. He was educated a very rigid, strict Calvinist, and, in his reaction from his early training, uttered himself somewhat too emphatically against doctrines, perhaps held in a popular way in many orthodox circles, but not really taught by the scholars who lead orthodox thought. He has never gone so far as to assert that there is probation after death. I hold in my hands the latest published series of the celebrated Bampton Lectures, delivered before the University of Oxford. You remember how distinguished the names of the Bampton lecturers have been, and how well they have represented the highest scholarship and soundest piety of the English Church. Having been published so very lately, it is significant that this book takes the most vigorous ground against the hypothesis of probation after death. I venture to hope that it is an indication of the ultimate attitude of the Establishment in England.

"There is, indeed, after the term of this earthly life is reached, no further probation; no opportunity of repentance in the proper sense of the word; that is, of inner change of mind from the love of evil and the life of sin to the love of good and of God, and the life of earnest endeavor after holiness. The whole tenor of Holy Scripture is against so unfounded and dangerous a supposition, and implies, that, however it may be only as yet in germ, and that undiscernible by any but the All-Searching Eye, the final direction and determination of the moral choice is really taken, for good and evil, within the allotted limits of the present life. Natural moral science, based on observation and experience, apart from revelation, points unhesitatingly to a like conclusion; and even heathen philosophy recognizes the solemn significance of life in its opportunity for the exercise of moral choice and for the growth of habitual moral attitude and tendency into finally settled determination of character. ("The One Mediator," "The Bampton Lectures for 1882," pp. 314-318.)

Here is precisely the doctrine of final permanence, ultimate steadfastness or unchanging bent of moral character, good or bad, that it has been my solemn duty to emphasize so often on this platform. Luthardt thunders this doctrine forth from Leipzig, the foremost university of all Europe. It is a truth which has not been of late sufficiently taught, even from evangelical pulpits on this side of the Atlantic. Let those who hold this biblical conviction utter it boldly; for many who should teach it are recreant to their duty. This I hold to be the sound position to which evangelical thought is gradually drifting after the disturbance of an unexpected attack of heresy in this quarter. Probation after death is, to our times, a new theme comparatively; but the oscillation of the pendulum of faith brings it back to the biblical center.

In 1880 there was appointed by the National Council of Congregational Churches, a committee of most reputable gentlemen to choose a commission of twenty-five to draw up a creed or catechism, or both, embracing the current belief of Congregationalists. After many months of consultation, a report has been made, and the Creed has been published to the four winds. The report was not to be made to the National Council; it is not to be adopted by that body. The Congregational usage is to give the local church autonomy in the choice of its creed. The Congregationalists are exceedingly shy of being held together by hoops; each portion of the edge of the cask takes care of itself. Even when the Congregational cask happens to be not water-tight, and is yet expected to hold water, it resists cooperage. A very useful characteristic in certain directions; a very dangerous one in others!

I. *What are the important omissions in the New Congregational Creed?*

I recognize the merit of the Creed in a large number of particulars. It pronounces vigorously against Universalism in its ordinary form, but not against semi-Universalism in the form of the hypothesis of probation after death. It pronounces vigorously against Unitarianism, but not against semi-Unitarianism in the form of a failure to assert the deity of the Holy Spirit. It pronounces vigorously for the doctrine of inspiration, stated in liberalistic phrases. It pronounces vigorously for the doctrine of the Atonement, under the same condition.

In a matter so important and critical I shall not satisfy you unless I enter into something like detail; and, therefore, I beg permission to point out concisely not all, but the more important omissions in the New Creed.

1. The majority of the commission affirm that the issues of the final judgment are everlasting punishment and everlasting life.

They do not affirm, and of course, do not intend to affirm that the issues of the final judgment are determined by the deeds done in the body.

It must be remembered that this commission was made up of conservative and of latitudinarian men. You may be sure that the conservative members suggested that the Creed should utter itself on this point. But I do not depend, and do not ask you to depend on mere inference, however obvious and necessary. From one of the members of the commission who has no question that every member of it will readily assent to the statement, which no one can have any wish to conceal, I have authority to say that the addition of the words in relation to the issues of the final judgment, "determined by the things done in the body," was suggested, candidly considered, and, as was the case with all the other suggestions, which after consideration were omitted, for reasons satisfactory to a majority of the commission, respectfully declined. This is what I mean when I say that they were voted down. After careful consideration they were intentionally, for reasons satisfactory to those who thus voted, omitted from the statement of doctrine. The fact that these words were voted down is one which the churches should not forget in a day and an hour.

2. The majority of the commission affirm that they believe in the resurrection of the dead. They do not affirm, and, of course, do not intend to affirm, that they believe in the resurrection of the dead, "both of the just and the unjust." These additional words, as I am informed by the authority just cited, were suggested and deliberately omitted.

3. They affirm that the Scriptures constitute the authoritative standard by which religious teaching and human conduct are to be regulated and judged.

They do not affirm or imply that the Scriptures constitute the "only" such standard.

They do not use the word "inspired" in describing the Scriptures.

They refuse to declare the Scriptures "infallible" as a guide in religious faith and practice.

As I have been informed, on the authority already mentioned, all these words were suggested and declined. That part of the Scriptures which is declared to be able to make wise unto salvation is the record of God's work of redemption; and only this portion is described as authoritative.

4. The committee affirm that Christ made a sacrifice of himself for the sins of the world. They refuse to affirm that this was an "expiatory" sacrifice.

On the same authority I have mentioned already, I have been assured that this word was suggested and voted down.

5. They affirm that those who, through renewing grace turn to righteousness, are made the children of God. They decline to affirm that those who are thus regenerated were "chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world."

6. They affirm that the Holy Spirit, together with the Father and Son, is worshiped and glorified.

They do not affirm that the Holy Spirit is of one substance and equal in power and glory with the Father and the Son.

The forms of the Nicene Creed are so mangled in the opening passages of the New Creed that they are strangely inadequate to their high purposes.

7. They speak of the One God as if that term were appropriate to the Father only.

They do not affirm that they believe in one God, infinite in all perfections, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

8. They assert that all men are so alienated from God that they can be saved only by redeeming grace.

They do not affirm that there must be not merely redeeming but regenerating and sanctifying grace. They minimize the divine justice and the fact of man's sinfulness. They really teach only that man is so imperfect that he cannot be saved except by redeeming grace. Perhaps under the word "redeeming" the idea of regeneration is to be included; but the authori-

tative statement which has come to me is that the word "regenerating" was voted down.

II. *What are the objections to the Creed, with these omissions?*

1. There is nothing in the Creed to counteract the force of its omissions. It contains no reaffirmations of previous historic creeds. It stands alone, and thus it implies that the doctrines it does not mention are unimportant. It lifts only the doctrines it mentions to the rank of essentials. The omitted points it represents as unessentials.

2. It is no excuse for the omissions in this Creed to say that many of them are parallel to omissions in the Congregational Declarations of Faith of 1871 and 1865. The Oberlin Declaration of the former year explicitly reaffirms the "belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practice" and that the Congregationalist interpretation thereof is "in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of the Christian faith commonly called evangelical, held in our churches from the early times, and sufficiently set forth by former general councils." (Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," Vol. III, p. 737.) The celebrated Burial Hill Declaration of Faith adopted by the National Council of Congregationlists in 1865 explicitly reaffirms belief in the faith and order of the Apostolic and Primitive Churches "and substantially as embodied in the confessions and platforms which our Synods of 1648 and 1680 set forth or reaffirmed." (*Ibid.*, p. 734.)

It has been very disingenuously or very carelessly said (*Christian Union*, March 13th, 1884) that the article in the New Creed respecting the judgment and future punishment, "is copied almost word for word from that adopted by the Congregationalists of Plymouth Rock in 1865." It is true that the Burial Hill Declaration affirms belief in "the final judgment, the issues of which are eternal life and everlasting punishment." It does not affirm that the issues of the final judgment are determined by the deeds done in the body. *But it reaffirms great historic documents which do affirm this.* It reaffirms the famous Savoy Declaration of Faith; and this, on the subject of probation after death, was identical with the Westminster Confession. That confession teaches that there is no probation after death. (See "Westminster Confession," Chapter xxxii.)

John Milton called the Westminster Assembly a select, learned and memorable synod, in which piety and prudence were housed. It had been the hope of many that this Creed would do as much honor to the present age as the Westminster Confession did to the age in which it was drawn up. The New Creed looks like a shriveled piece of fruit under a large helmet, a very small head, quite incapable of filling the covering intended for it. The Westminster Confession of Faith is not according to my views in all particulars; but it is a sublime document. In order to show you that it does not teach probation after death I read these words: "The bodies of men, after death, return to dust and see corruption; but their souls, which neither die nor sleep, having an immortal subsistence, immediately return to God, who gave them. The souls of the righteous, being then made perfect in holiness, are received into the highest heaven, where they behold the face of God in light and glory, waiting for the full redemption of their bodies; and the souls of the wicked are cast into Hell, where they remain in torment and outer darkness, reserved for the judgment of the great day. Besides these two places for souls separated from their bodies the Scripture acknowledgeth none." The Solemn League and Covenant published in this volume, which I happened to buy in Edinburgh, I read not far from John Knox's grave, at the midnight service in St. Giles's Cathedral, on the last day of the year 1880. The very touch of that book is electric. That scene, when three kingdoms adopted the League and Covenant for the guidance of their affairs; when Cromwell and Milton and the great Presbyters of Scotland were ready to lock hands in the reformation of the foremost country of the present time, then just rising to its greatness, appears to me to be altogether too dignified and glorious an historic picture to be sneered at by any shriveled successors of the Puritans and the Pilgrims. [Applause.]

The Burial Hill Declaration of "Faith teaches also that the death of Christ was expiatory."

The conservative members of the commission consented to the omission in the New Creed of the statement that the issues of the final judgment are determined by the deeds done in the body. They signed a Creed which allows belief in second probation. It is understood that they did so to secure harmony with those who represented in the commission the new latitudinarianism. The conservative members are supposed to have justified this singular lack of caution by pointing to the fact that there is a similar omission in the Burial Hill Declaration of Faith. The omission in that document was an omission with reaffirmations which explained it and made it consistent with evangelical doctrine. The omission in the New Creed is without reaffirmations. It is inconsistent with the great evangelical doctrines which the Oberlin Declaration so lately as 1871 reaffirms. Any one who believes in probation after death can sign the New Creed. No one holding that dangerous error can sign the Burial Hill Declaration of Faith or the Oberlin statement. The excuse offered by the conservative members of the commission is, therefore, painfully insufficient.

When the Burial Hill Declaration was adopted the heresy of the hypothesis of probation after death was not afflicting the churches. It is now under discussion and has been advocated in prominent quarters. A manly creed speaks out as to the evils of the time in which it is drawn up. The New Creed evades issues of the highest practical moment in the life and faith of the churches.

3. The New Creed is in direct conflict with both the later and the earlier historic declarations of the Congregational churches.

It conflicts hopelessly with the Oberlin Declaration of 1871.

It is in antagonism to the Burial Hill Declaration of 1865.

It violates the principles expressed or implied in most of the local creeds of Congregational churches in England and the United States. The Declaration of Faith of the Congregational churches of England and Wales, as published annually in the official Year Book of the denomination, affirms "that at death," the souls of believers, "perfectly freed from all remains of evil, are immediately received into the presence of Christ." (Schaff, "Creeds of Christendom," Vol. III., p. 732.) I know that this creed is not binding on the English Independents. I am quite aware that many prominent men among them repudiate the doctrine here taught. As several of these men are in positions that give them audiences, and have the habit of the pen, they have caused many careless observers to think that the English body of Congregationalists is entirely unsound on this subject. But, if you will look into a note which Professor Schaff publishes from Dr. Stoughton (Vol. I., pp. 834, 835), you will find due notice taken of all these facts, but, at the same time, the assertion made that "in most cases" the Congregational churches in England have trust-deeds which do include the substance of these articles, and that most of the Congregational ministers are "moderately" Calvinistic in conviction. It is not long since I was in England a second time, and I often had conversation on this topic, and received information in entire accordance with this statement of Dr. Stoughton. It may be you could not get this set of articles adopted by the Union to-day; but the chief reason would be, as Dr. Stoughton says in the note to which I have referred, that the English Independents do not regard it as good policy to have a general creed, binding, even in an informal way, the separate churches.

It is wholly impossible for a believer in second probation to sign the most honored of the current or of the historic declarations of faith by Congregational bodies in Europe and America.

The New Creed is not only in conflict with the accepted and standard creeds of Congregationalists, but it is by no means explicit enough to exclude what those creeds have uniformly, either explicitly or implicitly, pronounced dangerous errors.

4. The New Creed is out of harmony with the hymns, the prayers, and the most earnest preaching, not only of the Congregational but of all Evangelical Churches.

One of the supreme proofs that a theology is sound is that it is preachable, and when preached makes regenerated men. No theology is adequately approved until it is absorbed into the hymns and prayers and the most incisive preaching of all the earnest Evangelical Churches. As every one knows, evangelical prayers and hymns and preaching do not use the hypothesis of probation after death, except to deny it.

5. The New Creed is a fast and loose compromise. It is a tissue of latitudinarian loopholes. [Laughter.] What would be the result of adopting it? A millennium of milk and water. [Laughter.] The New Creed represents rather what a few holders of eccentric doctrines could be brought to sign than what the denomination, as represented in its councils or the working faith of its active churches, really holds. As, in a spring, the water sinks to the lowest level of the banks around it, so, in the New Creed, the doctrine sinks to the lowest level represented by the various conflicting views of the committee which drew it up.

A commission of 25 would be represented by a quorum of 13. A majority of such a quorum would be seven. This quorum send out a proposition to the other members of the committee; some of them are at great distances and never met with the majority; one was on the Pacific Slope. With the proposition may be sent by mail the statement that a majority are expected to sign it. "Will you sign it?" is the question. A man of sensitive nature, and given to peace, is exposed to a great temptation under such circumstances. As a result of courtesy rather than of conviction, it would not be surprising if some of the majority signed this Creed for the sake of peace. The Creed, as it stands, represents rather the courtesies than the convictions of the denomination. As individuals, many of the twenty-two constituting the majority are as evangelical as any of us.

6. The New Creed represents only a majority of the commission which issues it, and is opposed by a minority of weight and dignity. One of them is a well-known and revered secretary of the American Board (Dr. Alden), another a professor of theology at the Hartford Seminary the editor of Prof. H. G. Smith's theological works, (Dr. Karr); the third was the influential pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Chicago, (Dr. Goodwin); and they will undoubtedly be heard from yet, as to their reasons for refusing to sign the Creed. These reasons are well understood to be founded chiefly on its omissions —especially on the topics of Eschatology, Inspiration, and the Atonement.

7. The interpretation of the New Creed, put upon it by the leading admirers of its deficiencies, shows that it is regarded as a victory for the new latitudinarians. (See the *Christian Union* for March, 1884.)

8. As such, it has no claim whatever to be regarded as a satisfactory representation of the standard views of the great mass of the denomination.

I have no ecclesiastical motives. I have no ecclesiastical standing, and want none. Wendell Philips used to say—God bless his memory!—that if one undertakes to discuss reform he should have no party to support, no candidate to defend, no bread to earn. I am discussing religious reform without the slightest glance toward selfish considerations. I am likely to be very severely attacked for what I am saying this morning; and, perhaps, may lose much by my temerity. But I am attached to sound views. I am profoundly in love with evangelical truth, and do not like to see the veins of America filled with milk and water. [Loud applause.]

9. The Creed threatens division in churches in which the present articles of faith contain the expressions excluded by the new articles.

10. Wherever it is received, and its omissions made use of by latitudinarian church-members, preachers, and theological teachers, it must inevitably destroy the biblical tone of preaching and cut the nerve of evangelistic labor, both at home and in missions.

11. It is marked by a strange disproportionateness, in its emphasis of doctrine. It omits the attributes of God, and exalts infant baptism. Without speaking with disrespect of average Congregational views on this latter topic, it may be asked if anything was to be omitted for the sake of peace, why not something often considered a non-essential? I am not now attacking those who defend infant baptism, nor objecting to the public consecration of offspring to God. I wish to speak reverently on that whole theme. But it is a little annoying to one who is attached to all the denominations to find that, under this New Creed, a man whom Unitarians or Universalists would claim, could be received and ordained, and the chairman of this lectureship, whom President McCosh has just invited to Princeton College to lead evangelistic services, would be shut out. Dr. Gordon could not come into the Congregational Church under this New Creed; the author of "My country, 'tis of thee" could not come in because of what is said on the subject of infant baptism, although on the other points they may be in entire agreement with us. A Professor Hackett or a President Wayland would be shut out, as not believing in infant baptism; but men who are almost the broadest of latitudinarians could be admitted, provided they held on that subject what this Creed thinks it important to emphasize.

12. The supreme objection to the New Creed is that it is not biblical.

By admitting to the pews, the pulpit, the Sabbath-school and the theological chair, false views in eschatology and weak ones on the Atonement and Inspiration, it destroys the biblical tone of the inculcations of the churches. It permits an alteration in the answer to the question. What must I do to be saved? Whatever does this, touches fundamentals in both faith and practice.

(1.) It allows the belief and teaching in the pews, the pulpit, the Sunday-school and the theological chair that for some men it is not unsafe to die impenitent. It allows the full belief in second probation and the teaching of it, as well as in the mere hypothesis of probation after death.

(2.) It nowhere points out the folly of depending on another life for the opportunity of repentance. It nowhere insists on the duty of immediate repentance.

(3.) It does not require a belief in the resurrection of the wicked. It might be signed by an annihilationist. It allows churches to have good and regular standing, and yet be made up of annihilationists, or second probationists, who would of course secure the teaching of their own views in their pulpits, Sunday-schools, and theological chairs.

(4.) It allows the belief and the teaching in the pews, the pulpit, the Sunday-school, and the theological chair that the righteous are not safe when they die, and that they may fall away, for their probation lasts until the day of general judgment. It has been the devout faith of the Church for ages that the souls of believers are at death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory. It has been the belief of Evangelical Churches that to die is gain, and that to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord. But the New Creed allows the denial of this biblical faith.

(5.) It is entirely consistent with prayers for both the righteous and for the impenitent dead. I affirm that the Catholic doctrine of prayer for the dead is a sound one if the doctrine of a second probation be a correct belief. If the hypothesis of probation after death be accepted, by as much as I am earnest in affirming it to be true, by so much I ought to be earnest in praying for the dead.

(6.) The New Creed slurs the holy of holies of Christian doctrine and life—the Atonement.

(7.) It minimizes the doctrine of the inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures in religious things.

III. *What are some of the possible remedies for the mischiefs the New Creed with its omissions may originate?*

1. A full and authoritative presentation to the public of the reasons which induced the minority of the commission to refuse to sign the Creed. There has been a majority report. There ought to be something like a minority report. The churches have a right to hear both sides in full. The intrinsic merits of the majority report cannot be determined without a minority report.

2. A wide and impartial canvass of the opinions of the leading minds and most active Christians of the denomination. Associations, theological professors, preachers, laymen, should be asked to speak out. Their verdict should be ascertained, not in a partisan way, but by methods insuring fairness to all views.

3. If it seems necessary after such canvass, a new committee, of larger numbers, should draw up an improved creed, that creed should be submitted to a majority of those who signed this Creed, and I have no doubt it would be signed by them. Many of the conservative men who signed the New Creed for the sake of peace, I am sure would be glad to sign an improved creed, and thus improve their own position in our Christian esteem.

4. It is highly advisable that the churches should not rush hastily into the adoption of the New Creed, before they have heard it discussed. It will take months to bring out both sides. The National Council of the Congregational Churches may, perhaps, be expected to reaffirm its historic standards of 1871 and 1865.

5. Examinations of candidates for the ministry should be made thorough on the points of error and weakness allowed by the New Creed, and such as hold views not in accord with the biblical, evangelical and historic standards of the Congregational churches should be refused ordination.

The New Creed is intended for preachers as well as laymen. Wherever it is adopted it will be held to be ungracious, if not unlawful, to examine candidates on the topics it does not mention.

6. Only a general and profound revival of religious life can effectually counteract the present perils of the Congregational churches.

7. In parishes where new Congregational churches are founded teaching probation after death, it is to be doubted whether Presbyterians can be expected to refrain, as they now do, from founding Presbyterian churches, supporting the historic faith common to the Congregational and the Presbyterian bodies of believers.

Lord Chatham said he was glad Americans had rebelled. I venture to affirm for one, that, in communities where the errors which this New Creed allows are taught by Congregational churches, denominational courtesy ought not to go to the extreme in refusing to found other churches. If that is heresy, make the most of it. I am threatened, privately, with a pauper's funeral, for certain things I say publicly. Let me have the funeral of a pauper, rather than not have that of an honest man. [Applause.]

Every denomination, except the Congregationalists and Baptists, has some provision for keeping the churches in orthodoxy. An Episcopalian preacher may adopt lax views; but two or three times each week he reads the liturgy, and this keeps sound views before the people. Congregationalists have no liturgy, no bishops, no presbyteries. The men who come into Congregational churches on weak statements of faith may rule the churches. It is necessary for Congregationalists to have a clear and sound creed; for, under their polity, the body of church-members has control.

Therefore, whatever may be the consequences to myself for this utterance, I stand in life where I expect to repose in thought and faith in death, on Plymouth Rock. I lock hands with John Hancock, who lies buried across the street, in yonder sacred enclosure, and I humbly commend to the Congregational body, and to all Evangelical Churches, his motto: "*Obsta principiis*"—Resist the beginnings of evil. [Applause.]

THE LECTURE.

SPIRITUAL TRUTHS VERIFIABLE BY EXPERIENCE—A COSMOPOLITAN FAITH.

Natural theology has two meanings. A theology

may be natural because founded on truth inherent in the nature of things and belonging to the constitution of the universe; or a theology may be natural because *ascertained* by the natural capabilities of man without any aid from revelation. It is evident that we do not know the whole scope of natural theology in the former sense. Probably we can never have an exhaustive and certainly never an infallible knowledge of it. Natural theology must be discovered by the use of the human faculties; and they are liable to err. At the very best it is the product of the unaided human capacities; and, because it is in that sense natural, it is fallible. I exalt natural theology; for I am now discussing the progress of that branch of religious science; but I recognize its limitations, and I point to them lest you think me extravagant in bringing into the sphere of natural truths many propositions commonly supposed to belong only to the region of revealed verities. It is one thing to go into the Mammoth cave of Kentucky without a torch and wander about in the darkness feeling after the chasms, stalactites and walls. It is another thing to go in with a torch, come out and then go back without a torch. Natural theology, as it was discussed before Christianity appeared in the world, was an exploration of a mammoth cavern without a torch. Christianity has shown us the interior of the labyrinth of our relations to God; and now, it may be, that we can go into the cavern without that torch and wander much further than we could ever have done had we received no assistance from it at the outset. If I bring into natural theology, therefore, a number of truths which you have supposed to belong to revelation, let it be remembered that I am speaking of the Mammoth cave after it has been revealed to us by the torch. We go back into it without the torch; but we know now what we saw in it when we had the torch.

Standing at Lotze's grave, let me call hither Keshub Chunder Sen and Marcus Aurelius, and Plato and Socrates and all devout theists from every age. In this sublime presence, let me read the outline of my personal creed in natural theology.

1. Communion with Nature after the pagan and unscientific view of natural law is given up, becomes communion with a Person; upsetting natural law is the enthronement of its Author. As natural laws are only the methods of God's action, wherever they touch us he presses upon us. I am no pantheist; I am no idealist; I do not deny the existence of second causes; but I affirm unflinchingly that natural laws are only the methods of God's action, and that we must not assert that the universe is governed by natural law, but only according to natural law. It is incontrovertible that natural laws enswathe us, saturate us, fill everything above us, around us, below us, within us. If we take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, if we ascend into Heaven, if we descend into Hell, they are there. But *they are He.*

2. It is a Person who presses upon us in the world of facts, the world of laws, and the world of worths—the three regions into which Lotze divided the universe of our experience. It is a Person who touches us in all the facts, laws and standards of the True; in all the facts, laws and standards of the Beautiful; and in all the facts, laws, and standards of the Good.

3. The facts of our communion with this person are spiritual truths verifiable by experience.

4. Our intuitions are the profoundest of these facts and they result from the indwelling of that Infinite Personality in our souls. As Frances Power Cobbe has said: "Our intuition is God's tuition."

5. All the intuitive truths are verifiable by experiment.

6. All the instincts, moreover, are direct implantations of the Divine Wisdom. They are contacts with a Person in whom we live and move and have our being.

7. They and the intuitions taken together are the source of our faith in God, freedom, immortality. This faith is taught us by the methods of action of God in our souls. It is a faith verifiable by studying all the facts of our experience in our intuitions and instincts.

8. The pressure of God upon the soul and within the soul is never to be escaped by the soul in this life or the next.

9. It is self-evident that two cannot walk together unless they are agreed.

10. It is demonstrable, therefore, that the soul must learn to love what God loves and hate what he hates; and that otherwise it can have no peace here or hereafter. Similarity of feeling with God is a necessity to our harmonization with our unescapable environment.

11. Harmony of the human faculties with each other, each at its best, is also necessary to the peace of the soul with itself.

12. But it is demonstrable by experience that such harmony is possible only by total, affectionate, irreversible self surrender to conscience and to the Person who touches the soul in the holy of holies of conscience.

The facts of unrest, of human imperfection and of the most positive guilt are all demonstrable by experience, and all point to the necessity of a spiritual regeneration.

Keshub Chunder Sen held these truths as earnestly as I do. He regarded them as the unassailable basis of the religion of theism. Throughout the whole world, in our transitional age, we should hold the most enlightened skeptics as well as the darkest pagan minds to these organizing and redemptive truths; for they demonstrate the necessity of the New Birth.

13. Communion with God in Nature means communion with the highest in Nature. But the highest in the individual soul is Conscience, and the highest in history is the Christ. Whatever more he was or was not, Christ was certainly man at his climax. But each faculty must be allowed to stand erect. It must be so used as to have peace with all the other faculties, each at its best. Conscience at its best is the ideal to which we are scientifically certain that we ought to conform.

Conscience has appeared at its best but once, and then in the Sinless One.

You are to have harmony with your environment; are you? You are to come into fellowship with Nature; are you? Very well; the highest outcome of the forces around us is the sinless character of the Christ. In him conscience was obeyed; and now, if you are to have harmony with the forces around you, whether you call them natural or supernatural, you must have harmony with their very highest outcome; that is, with the conscience in the Christ, who was man at his climax. Communion with God demonstrably requires in us harmony with the Christlike.

14. As it is a Person, infinite in all perfections, with whom we are face to face, we are certain of the commanding reality of our personal responsibility to God.

15. But the human relations of person to person, include dissonance as well as harmony; and so may the relations of man as a person to God as a person be those of either dissonance or harmony.

16. The fact of human experience is that when evil is wilfully done by one person against another person among men, conscience, if allowed free action, inexorably requires that atonement should be made to the person injured.

17. Great natural laws, that is, the methods of God's action in the soul, prevent the person committing the injury from having peace in the presence and fellowship of the person injured until this atonement is made.

18. Conscience requires of the offender, confession, restitution, the purpose of a better life, remorse.

19. All these, however, are found in experience to be not enough to give peace. The great organic operations of conscience are such that harmony between the offending and the injured person can be restored only when, in addition to all these methods of harmonization, mercy and forgiveness on the part of the injured person are, by some emphatic act, unmistakably exhibited to the person committing the injury.

20. Wherever the soul stands in relation to a person not among men, but above men, the same principles of personal responsibility are found in operation.

21. When sin is committed by a human person against the Divine Person, all the demands of conscience as to confession, restitution, punishment, remorse, a new life, and an emphatic act of mercy and forgiveness, are God's own demands.

All this, you think, results from the operation of natural laws in the soul, especially from the natural laws of conscience. How long are you to worship an utterly misleading phrase? How long are you to rest in that pagan conception of *natural laws?* The laws of conscience are but the methods of God's action in the soul. There are sins for which men never forgive themselves. The constitution of conscience which prevents some men from forgiving themselves is a revelation of God's will. The fact that there may be an unpardonable sin is written in the human soul as well as in the Holy Word. There is a class of sentimentalists who assert that God never inflicts punishment, but that it occurs by natural law. But what is natural law? How many times must it be reiterated that it is the method of God's action. He is a father; he is a judge; he is infinitely tender; he is infinitely just. What occurs under natural law occurs under God's personal touch, in life, in death, and beyond death.

22. The past is irreversible. Our consciences and God must forever face our record of sin.

23. Deliverance not only from the love of sin, but also from the guilt of it, is demonstrably necessary to our peace. In the very nature of things, our harmonization with our environment by the Divine Omnipresence, the conscience, and our irreversible evil record cannot possibly be effected without this double deliverance.

24. Merely natural theology points out, therefore, not only the necessity of a New Birth, but that also of an Atonement.

25. In the organic operations of conscience, in harmony with God as well as in its operations in dissonance with him, the soul is face to face with God's method of action.

26. It is a fact of universal human experience that yielding utterly and gladly to conscience, brings light and peace to the soul.

The influx of a strange new strength, always accompanies complete surrender to conscience.

It is written in the Holy Word that God is more willing to give his spirit to those who ask him than fathers are to give bread to their children. Ethical science asserts that this is written, also, in the constitution of man. You ask to what I am coming? Do I mean to affirm that natural theology is saving? Is it possible to construct a cosmopolitan faith on the facts of spiritual experience, and to make that faith so efficient as really to save the soul? That is a question which I am approaching; but I do so in the boldest way. I will not blink the exigencies of the discussion. The field of natural theology has broadened, and even at the risk of exciting your suspicion that natural theology may be saving, I must show you how broad it is.

27. Merely natural theology, I contend, does include not only the doctrine of a New Birth and of an Atonement, but of a Holy Spirit as a personal being, or the Oversoul within the soul.

Mere Emersonianism, mere neo-Platonism, you say. Much more, if you please. And, yet, I think Mr. Emerson was nearly orthodox on the topic of a Holy Spirit. If he had lived long enough to work out that truth to intellectual and spiritual clearness, it might have rectified his opinions on many another theme.

28. The Oversoul within the soul develops an increasing consciousness of sin; but, if sin is abandoned, then a growing bliss, a regenerate consciousness.

29. This consciousness, itself a new experience, is a new means of verifying certain forms of spiritual truth.

Is there, within the sound of my voice, any religious teacher who does not affirm, constantly, that Christ stands at the door of the human soul and knocks, and that whoever opens to him will find him entering and ready to sit down and eat with the one who has admitted him, and to enter all the rooms of the palace of the human spirit and fill them with light and joy. I hold that this truth is written on the pages of natural theology also, or at least an analogous truth. The Lord, the giver of life, to whom natural theology points as the supreme power over mind, as well as over matter, knocks at the door of conscience. The soul was made by this Person who enswathes us. Our power of shutting or opening the door of the soul was given us by him. It is his knocking which awakens us, and woos us to such an attitude as makes it easy for us to open the door. We must do so gladly, or we cannot do so at all. The key of the soul is a choice, a confirmed preference, a total self-surrender; not an iron resolution merely, but an affectionate opening of the soul to God. Our faculties having been given us from on high, and this power of opening being stimulated by the Divine knocking, it may be said that the entrance is wholly God's work. Nevertheless, there is a human power and duty in this matter. We have the natural power to open the door. When we open it and give to Him who knocks the key, at that instant he enters, and floods the palace of the soul with the effulgence of his own glory. This, I contend, with the consent of Lotze, of Plato, of Marcus Aurelius, of Keshub Chunder Sen, is a fact of ethical science, a fact that might be known without the aid of revelation, a fact verifiable by experiment.

30. All spiritual truths verifiable by experiment ought to become, in our time, in the name of Science itself, a Cosmopolitan Faith. Socrates, Plato, Marcus Aurelius, Emerson, Keshub Chunder Sen allow me to call these thirty articles the Cosmopolitan Faith of Natural and Comparative Religion.

When the telescope is directed upon a star, it is not the astronomer who produces in the chamber of the instrument the image of the orb in Heaven. The astronomer can point the tube; he can adjust the lenses; but at the instant of the exact coincidence of the axis of the telescope with the line of the ray from the star, the ray flashes down it, and there burns in the dark chambers of the poor human instrument an image of the orb in the azure. In a similar way, God has a part and man a part in the conversion of the soul. We can yield; but our yielding is something brought about by the Divine solicitation. The very power by which we adjust the lenses and set the tube in the proper attitude is given us from on high. These instruments are all God's gift. We do our part; we adjust the soul, and, at the instant of our total and affectionate surrender to him, God flashes through us and produces the image of himself in the soul, a witness, a peace, a source of bliss and growth.

Undoubtedly, if you bring natural truth or revealed truth to that light in the soul, you will find a new illumination cast upon them. This is what I call the true doctrine of Christian consciousness. If you bring your personal sins to that light, they will be burned up in its intense flame.

Is that light enough to save us? Is that light enough to give us the sense of forgiveness? Is that light enough to make us sure that we have obtained remission of sins?

The Christian doctrine is that Christ is at the right hand of God. He sheds forth thence his spirit upon all believers. Where is the right hand of God? Everywhere. (Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, "Journal of Christian Philosophy," June, 1883.) Put aside your narrow notions of a local appearance of God. It may be that there is something corresponding to our poor human conception on this point; but, when I am told that Christ is at God's right hand, I love to remember that whoever is at God's right hand is everywhere. The omnipresent, essential Christ, the Logos, is knocking everywhere, and when admitted to the soul gives the evidence of his approval. Nevertheless I believe it to be a fact of human history that no great company of believers, however it may have been with individuals here and there, has ever received anything like a deep, reasonable, fructifying conviction of pardon, except under the Christian scheme. The Christian believes that he has the inner witness of his acceptance with God through Christ. We cannot say that the Christian consciousness is enough to prove the deity of our Lord. That would be a false use of it. It is, however, enough to prove that the Holy Spirit is given us when we yield to God. But who knows of any company of men who have ever drawn from the testimony of the inner witness a full assurance of pardon of sin unless it be a company of Christians under the action of the Holy Spirit, and resting not merely on its testimony but on that of the great external facts of revealed truth? Before the day of Pentecost were there any large companies, even of theistic believers, who had such a hope of pardon, except through sanctification by a spirit to be poured out more fully in the latter days, and through an atonement then to be made?

Plato, more wise than many theists, saw the insufficiency of theism even in its most lofty development. Make mere theism great, if you would make it seem small. Make natural theology efficient, if you would prove it to be insufficient. Is the regenerate consciousness, vivified and exalted by the Oversoul within the soul, a sufficient guide to religious truth, without an external revelation? Keshub Chunder Sen answered "Yes." So did Emerson. I must answer No. But its insufficiency does not undermine our faith in its efficiency. Let us maintain that it is efficient; let us maintain, with equal emphasis, that it is insufficient. [Applause.]

Fine Arts.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

I.

BY WM. C. WARD.

It would be difficult, almost impossible, to assemble a collection of the works of any one artist of greater interest to English lovers of art than that at present exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery, and comprising above two hundred oil paintings, besides sketches and studies by the greatest of English figure-painters, Sir Joshua Reynolds; and not the greatest only, but, with one exception, the first really great painter whom England has produced. Previous to the eighteenth century the only great painting done in this country was the work of foreigners; and from the time when the Fleming Vandyck immortalized by his art the nobility of the First Charles's court, for nearly a hundred years, his English successors had striven in vain to supply the place left vacant by his early death. Then came the change. The strong originality of Hogarth gave the first impulse to the formation of a genuinely British School of art, and the great men who immediately followed him—Sir Joshua and Gainsborough—carried it at once to a pitch, excelling, in some respects, Rubens and Vandyck, and almost equaling the greatest of the Italian masters. *Almost* equaling, I said. In splendor of coloring they were little inferior, in dexterity of execution not inferior at all, in their own special forte of rendering the grace and loveliness of childhood and girlhood they were unrivaled by the greatest painters before or since. In addition, Gainsborough was a painter of landscape at least on a par with the best that had gone before him.

But in historical or poetic art there is no comparison possible between Sir Joshua and Gainsborough and the great Florentines and Venetians, because there is practically no rivalry between them. No one ever had a keener sense of the poetry of a child's smile or the unstudied charm of its action than Reynolds; but to the grave thought, the deep science, or the poetic imagination which distinguished the greatest masters of past ages he was wholly a stranger.

His historical pictures are now generally allowed to be failures, at least in comparison with his other works. Indeed, it must be confessed that, among us English, as a nation, idealistic art has never greatly flourished. Contemporaries of Reynolds, men not ungifted—Barry and Fuseli—consumed their lives in vain endeavors to emulate Michael Angelo. Their reward, not altogether unjust, was in their lifetime neglect, and since then a half remembrance hardly better than oblivion. One English painter indeed there was, of far different cali-

ber from these, who, under circumstances of yet more complete neglect, produced works, second to none of any age or country in wealth of imaginative power and grandeur of poetic conception, although often marred by weaknesses and eccentricities of execution, and especially by too little reference to Nature. I mean, of course, William Blake, some of whose early works Reynolds saw with just recognition of their obvious defects, but without appreciation of the great merit which lay beneath them. But it were both unjust and unprofitable to follow Blake in girding at Reynolds because he did not possess qualities to which he lays no serious claim. Within the limits of his own sphere he reigns without a rival; and that sphere, if not the highest in the domain of art, is surely one of the most enjoyable.

With regard to the pictures themselves, a finer selection from Sir Joshua's works could scarcely have been made. Out of two hundred and ten oil paintings, there are, perhaps, not ten but are first-rate examples of the master at that period of his career to which they belong. Besides the pictures there are interesting sketches in pencil or Indian ink, leaves from his sketch-books, and various relics. Here is the famous pen-drawing of a wall in perspective, pierced by a window, done by Reynolds in his childhood on the back of a Latin exercise, with his father's autograph on it: "This is drawn by Joshua in school out of pure idleness." In spite of this unpromising remark, his father assisted the lad ungrudgingly in the pursuit of his profession when the bent of his genius became clear. There is nothing of the youthful prodigy about the drawing, which is carefully executed.

Reynolds is said to have painted not less than eighteen portraits of himself, of which nine appear in the exhibition. One of these is the earliest known portrait of him, painted in 1746, when he was about twenty-three years of age. The execution is broad and masterly, the face ruddy, and surrounded by dark brown curling hair. But the finest of these portraits, probably the finest he ever painted of himself, is that executed in 1780, as a gift to the Royal Academy, and lent by that body on the present occasion. It is a three-quarter length, standing by a table. He wears the black cap and red gown of an Oxford D. C. L. On the table is placed a bust of Michael Angelo, in token of Reynolds's admiration of that great man, whose name concluded the last discourse which he delivered as President of the Royal Academy. This picture is a masterpiece in the soft, flowing style of execution and deep rich coloring which distinguish works of Reynolds's later period.

In 1749 Reynolds went abroad. He spent two years in Rome, and returned to England in October, 1752. During his residence in Rome he painted in oil several groups of caricatures of persons whom he had known or seen in the Eternal City. One of these, a group of four figures, is in the exhibition. It is not unlike Hogarth in style, although inferior to the work of that great satirist. On the whole, we cannot regret that Reynolds pursued no further a style of art to which he was by nature little adapted. The pictures which Reynolds painted during the first few years after his return from Italy appear blacker and colder in tone than his later work.

There are several interesting examples of his style at this period in the exhibition. One, dated 1752, a portrait of Dr. Mudge, is probably the first he painted after his arrival in England. It is black and inferior in coloring, but already displays that breadth of *chiaro-oscuro* which was always a marked feature of Reynolds's work. The portrait of his friend, Captain (afterward Admiral) Keppel, painted in 1753, is fine and spirited in action and expression of character. That of Lady Cathcart (1755) is one of the most beautiful of these early pictures. She holds in her lap her little daughter, afterward the charming Mrs. Graham, whose portrait by Gainsborough forms the chief attraction of the Scottish National Gallery. The composition of the figures is quite after the Italian manner, suggesting a Madonna and Child by one of the later Italian painters; but the animation in the form and features of the child is delightfully natural and not unworthy of Reynolds's best time. Another fine early example is the full-length portrait of the famous Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton. The sensation created by the beauty of the two "Gunning girls" at their *début* in London, in 1751, is amusingly described by Horace Walpole. So poor on their arrival that they proposed taking to the stage as a means of livelihood, in a few months these Irish girls found themselves exalted, by the mere force of their beauty, to positions among the highest in the land. In the beginning of 1752, Elizabeth, the younger, married the Duke of Hamilton; and soon after her sister became the wife of the Earl of Coventry.

Far finer, however, than any of these is a picture which belongs to the year 1761. The portrait of Miss Jacobs must, I think, rank among the most perfect of Sir Joshua's productions, at any period of his life. The black, which somewhat marred the coloring of the earlier works, has now entirely disappeared, and is succeeded by the most exquisite harmony of cool gray tones. The lady is represented seated in a chair, three-quarter length, in a blue dress, the face almost in profile. The composition of the whole is beyond praise. The delicacy and purity of the coloring, the unaffected elegance of the pose, the graceful disposition of the drapery, the slender fingers playing unconsciously with the flowers in her lap, the tender droop of the head, and, above all, the surpassing loveliness of the face, of which the pensive sweetness might well fit Richardson's immortal heroine, Clarissa Harlowe, all these varied excellences are here combined, in perfect unison, to form a picture which we admire as one of the choicest masterpieces of art; a picture to be treasured in our memory as long as art can delight or beauty move us. It is a matter for congratulation that this picture, unlike many of Sir Joshua's, is in a perfect state of preservation.

A frequent sitter in Reynolds's studio was the actress, Mrs. Abingdon, whose archness and vivacity seem to have delighted the great painter no less than the public, whose favorite she was. One of his best known portraits of her, in the character of Miss Prue, in Congreve's comedy of "Love for Love," appears in the exhibition. It was painted in 1764, and is admirable both for the coloring and for the skill with which Reynolds has caught the expression, which gives interest to Mrs. Abingdon's otherwise plain features. About three years later is the date assigned to a charming picture of little Miss Jessie, the daughter of his friend, Mr. Cholmondeley, who was, herself, the sister of another celebrated actress, Peg Woffington. Lovelier pictures of children than this he has perhaps painted, but scarcely any more perfect in expression of the sweet simplicity of childhood.

RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

Science.

LIFE IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

IV.

BY PROF. A. S. PACKARD, JR.

We have seen, then, how the Great Salt Lake is each Summer populated with these brine-shrimps. So abundant are they that, in places, a cupful of them can be collected with a single dip of the net. How is it that they abound in such prodigious numbers? We answer that Nature has imposed upon them none of those checks by which her creatures in other situations are number-bound. The gulls do not feed upon them; so we were told, and so we believe from what we saw of their actions while resting on the surface of the lake. If they did swallow a few, we doubt if the brine would not irritate the mucous membrane of their throats, so as to prevent a repetition of the experiment. If a young bird were beguiled into swallowing a mouthful of the lake water for the sake of a mess of brine-shrimps, it would be a very foolish gull.

Harm comes to the Artemia from no foe either from without or within. No fish, flesh, or fowl appropriate it as food; no internal parasite, vegetable or animal, is known to afflict it, and the young are not preyed upon by the elders of their own kind. The Artemia has no natural timidity, the result of shocks and alarms from any foes; it has no boldness or audacity engendered by successfully attacking others. Like a good many indifferent people among mankind, it is neither hot nor cold; is neither saint nor a sinner; and it is one of the few examples in Nature of a creature absolutely without an enemy in the world.

How did the brine-shrimps get introduced into this Artemia elysium? Have they passed through a pre-existent state? Are they graduates from a probationary school? Did they have a pugnacious ancestry, with virtues and vices like their crustaceous relations in other spheres? The philosophy of the present day gives no uncertain answer.

Without much doubt the Artemia is a modified Branchinecta. This is the name of a similar but larger kind of shrimp which abounds in fresh-water pools. We have found numbers of this delicate and beautiful form swimming in pools at an elevation of about twelve thousand feet on Gray's Peak, in Colorado. It has also been found at other points in Colorado. It undoubtedly occurs in similar places in the Wasatch Mountains, three hundred miles westward.

But how could a fresh-water Branchinecta become transformed into a brine-shrimp? It has actually been done over and over, both in Nature's laboratory and in a naturalist's workshop, under the eye of a Russian expert. And the story of his researches forms one of the most interesting chapters in modern biology. To tell a long story in too few words, Schmankewitz, a naturalist living at Odessa, on the shores of the Black Sea, where there are extensive brine lakes inhabited by the common brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina* and its varieties), was led to study the changes it undergoes when the water is made more or less briny. In 1871, after a great Spring flood, the embankment which separated the less saline water of the upper portion of the Kujalniker Lake from the more salt portion below broke, utterly diluting the water of the latter. Great numbers of *Artemia salina* were carried along with the flood from the upper portion and also from the surrounding brine ditches into the lower portion. After the embankment was restored the density of the water rapidly increased and continued to become denser for three years after. During this time *Artemia salina* gradually degenerated, from generation to generation, so that, toward the Summer of 1874, the majority of individuals assumed all the characters of another species (*A. muehhausenii*). This observer also obtained the same results by domesticating *Artemia salina* in salt water whose density was gradually increased; and the forms thus artificially produced were identical with those obtained from the lake in 1874, and yielded, also, the same transitional forms.

By reversing the treatment—*i. e.*, by gradually diluting the salt water, he succeeded in producing in several weeks varieties which showed a tendency to agree with the higher, specialized varieties of *Artemia salina*. Now it appears that in the salt-water pools of low density, in the neighborhood of the lake, there live, beside the brine-shrimp (*A. salina*) a species of Branchinecta (*B. ferox*) and at a still lower density two other species (*B. ferox* and *medius*). Now, by artificially rearing the brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina*) in gradually diluted salt-water, he obtained a form with the characters of the genus Branchipus (probably Branchinectes), "which might," he says, "be regarded as a new species of Branchipus." This observer has also obtained similar results with smaller crustacea. He also found that, by concentrating the salt water, the multiplication of the brine-shrimp was greatly stimulated. Moreover, parthenogenetic reproduction in Artemia depends not only upon the temperature, but especially upon the density of the salt water. The fresh-water forms are not known thus to reproduce. In these facts, the results of careful experiments made by a competent observer, and extended through several years, we have a demonstration of the truth of the evolution theory, and of the law that, by change of the physical conditions—*i. e.*, of the environment—new species, and even genera of animals are and have been originated.

Let us apply the knowledge thus afforded by the Russian observer to the solution of our original problem—*i.e.*, How did Great Salt Lake become peopled with its brine-shrimp? We can answer, in a word, that, in all probability, the eggs of the Colorado Branchinectæ were carried by water birds, in the various ways known to naturalists, into the Great Salt Lake, and, on hatching, the young, perhaps batching in the less saline portions of the lake or in adjoining rain-pools, became acclimated to the brine and transformed into Artemiæ. It will be remembered that Plateau, as well as Schmankewitz, showed that, while the adult may perish if suddenly transferred to brine, the young, hatched from eggs placed in salt water, lived and adapted themselves to their changed conditions.

If this explanation is not satisfactory there is another. Without much doubt a species of Branchinecta, perhaps even the Colorado one, inhabited Lake Bonneville—*i.e.*, the ancient Great Salt Lake when it was a body of fresh water—and the present brine-shrimps are the survivors of the original Branchinecta colony, which, by adaptation to their changed surroundings, held their own through the vicissitudes which destroyed the other life of the lake, and have thus been handed down to us.

However this may be, we hope we have shown what extraordinary interest attaches to these humble creatures, from whatever point we look at them, evolutionary or otherwise; and the naturalist of these days, when so much light has been thrown upon the laws of variation and heredity by men of Heaven-born genius, may be thankful that he was born in the days of evolutional philosophy, which has thrown, and is still to throw a flood of light upon what were before the dark ways of Nature. And here let it be said that, so far from leading to agnosticism and materialism, there are now sufficient facts on record in biology and palæontology, which, if handled by a modern Paley or Butler, would vindicate, by the strongest cumulative proof, the fact of the existence of a power outside of Nature, who has not only appointed the orbits of the planets, but laid out the developmental paths leading from monad to man.

The other inhabitant of the lake is a worm-like larval fly, which, whether in its immature condition while in the water, or as a fly, exists in countless hosts. As one walks along the shores, particularly on the east side of the lake near Farmington, where the waters have invaded the land, affording in the submerged grass and peaty soil a subsistence to the young, immense swarms of these little flies rise up, to settle down again, so thick as to be packed in several layers, one on top of another.

The young, or larva, of the *Ephydra* is somewhat like the maggot of the house fly, but has a longer body, which is provided with a number of soft, fleshy feet ending in minute claws; these feet are very extensible, and are as long as the body is thick. The body ends in a slender, very extensible breathing tube, which is open at the end so as to allow the air to pass into the body through the air tubes. These are to be seen through the semi-transparent body as two silver white pipes or tubes, with a pair of branches to each segment of the body. It is often seen to float upon the water with its spiracular or breathing tube raised to the surface "to catch a breath of air." It ordinarily, however, lives at the bottom, near shore, and is very active in its movements, climbing and twisting about among the roots of the submerged grass or the stems of the filamentous seaweeds. From the appearance of the digestive canal, this worm, like the brine-shrimp, undoubtedly lives upon vegetable matter.

When the worm transforms into a chrysalis, it remains within its cast larva skin, which becomes somewhat bent, but retains the general shape of the larva, though the skin is denser and tougher. In this condition it attaches itself to the submerged roots and vegetable fibers at the margin of the lake in untold millions. They could, as we saw them, be gathered by the handful.

It is well known that Mono Lake, a salt pond in California, abounds in similar worms. According to Prof. W. H. Brewer, the Pah-Utes make an annual visit to the lake. The nauseous saline water of the lake swarms with countless millions of larvæ*, that develop into flies which rest on the surface of the water, or "settle on twigs, spires of grass, etc., until nothing of the perch can be seen, merely a wand of closely-clinging flies. Professor Brewer goes on to say:

"The number and quantities of these flies and larvæ are absolutely incredible. They drift up in heaps along the shores, and *hundreds of bushels* could be collected. They only grow at certain seasons of the year, and then Indians come from far and near to gather them for food. The worms are dried in the sun, the shell rubbed off by hand, when a yellowish kernel remains [the pupa] like a small yellowish grain of rice. This is oily, very nutritious and not unpleasant to the taste, and, under the name of *Koo-chah-bee* (so pronounced), forms a very important article of food. The Indians gave me some of it; it does not taste badly, and, if one were ignorant of its origin, it would make nice soup. It tastes more like patent meat biscuit than anything else I can compare it with."

Unlike the brine-shrimps—and, by the way, Mono Lake abounds in these creatures—the young flies are a favorite article of food for water-birds as well as Pah-Utes; as Brewer says, ducks get very fat on them, though their flesh tastes unpleasantly from them, while there are many gulls about the lake at that season.

The Ephydras have, however, no aquatic enemies; the alkaline, nauseous, saline waters of the lakes they inhabit are free from any other insects or other animals to prey upon them and reduce their numbers. That this is the main reason why this fly so abounds in such situations is proved by the fact that species of Ephydra live about salt vats and salt wells in Illinois, and along the shores of the European coasts, where they are not more common than other flies. In such places they are not exempt from the struggle for existence, but are kept in check by a number of enemies.

The history of these two animals, and of their exemption from the attacks of other living beings, as well as their wonderful power of adaptation to extraordinary conditions of existence, are, to my mind, capital proofs of the otherwise almost universal fact in Nature, the intense rivalry and increasing effort made by organisms to maintain their hold on life, and to keep their places in the order of Nature. Many failures happen. The history of our earth is a record of wrecks and disaster, not only to individuals, but to species and entire orders of living beings. Paleontology is, in part, a story of lost tribes and clans, as well as a tale of the successes and triumphs of the favored and strong. Biology deals largely with the tragic; but through the whole course of events there flows a tide of life which sweeps past and over the wrecks, and bears on its surface a host of improving forms, rich in promise, the flower and synthesis of their type.

**Ephydra Californica.* Packard. See an article by Dr. S. W. Williston in the "Transactions of the Connecticut Academy," July, 1883

Sanitary.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

It has been quite truthfully said that man, in his physical nature, consists of a few pounds of flesh in six pailfuls of water. If all the water that is contained in the tissues were fully removed the little that would be left would be found to be in bulk quite inconsiderable. It is not only the great carrier or vehicle for supply, but enters so largely into structure and into the fluids as to form a chief constituent. Of the blood, for instance, about 80 parts are water. So, of the food we put into the system, a large portion is water. Fluids like milk have a large proportion of it. The whole subject of the use of liquids becomes a very important one when we consider the demands thus made. While each fluid has a constituency of its own, and is sometimes a food in dependent of its water, yet very many fluids are

but a slight change from the watery element, in which the combination serves quite as often for a flavor or an appetizer for the water contained as for any other purpose. The value of pure water is sometimes illustrated in a very simple way. Thus one of the most favorite spring waters is, on chemical analysis, shown to be simply a very pure form of water, charged with enough carbonic acid to give it slight effervescence. Recently quite a furor has been excited in favor of hot water and of distilled water as a means of promoting good health. It is not always agreeable to drink water just as it comes from the ground, and no doubt some persons are benefited by a change as to its temperature or its constituency. There are those, for instance, who have weak powers of digestion, and whose stomachs are greatly benefited by something warm just at the beginning of a meal. The plate of soup is not merely the fashion of the dinner course, but an indication in favor of digestion. Tea and coffee are often of great service, not so much by the flavor they contain as because they furnish milk, sugar and warm water in a form agreeable to the stomach. While food may be too much diluted by large quantities of liquid at meals the undoubted indication is not to depend entirely on solid food. Those who drink cold water, and only cold water, for breakfast, dinner and tea, regardless of the state of digestion or of the degree of cold, often do much damage to health. While we are not of those who encourage the use of beer as a beverage, it probably has to be admitted that, taken in moderation, it may act as an aid to digestion in a certain class of persons, although, with these, the result could better be attained by other forms of liquid. There is some reason to believe that some acute brewers have so recognized the importance of a very pure water as the basis of the drink which they propose to offer, that they have been at great pains to secure such sources of water supply as will add to the value of the drink offered. But because it is not desirable that we should become a nation of beer-drinkers, it is very desirable that we should be able to avail ourselves of all those beverages which are harmless or positively nutritious. It might as well be accepted that it is impracticable to attempt to confine mankind to pure cold water as a drink, and that it is better to make a thorough study of all the various combinations and flavorings of all potable fluids, in order that we may determine which of them can be depended upon and can be most fully recommended as drinks. Tea, coffee and cocoa are so certain to maintain a respectable prominence that we believe every effort should be made to secure these in the very best methods of preparation, and to place them, in their best forms, within the reach of all. The principle of percolation, as applied to coffee, is, of itself, such an advance as to secure to the working classes a much greater facility. Their greatest hindrance arises from the falsifications that are constantly being thrust upon the market.

The importance of a pure milk supply must constantly be urged upon the attention of the people. It is marvelous to any close student of the facts in evidence as to this beverage, how much of the welfare and health of the community depends upon the ability to obtain good milk. As it combines the values of pure water and of a nourishing food, it is not unwise when law singles it out for special protection and inflicts special penalties upon those who would falsify it. Yet the facts remain that in England it is found that 52 per cent. of all adulterations of food liquids are concentrated upon milk. Some of our state laws have been quite effective in checking the great evil. New York City, by its milk inspectors, has done much to limit the adulteration The law of New Jersey, which has been in operation over four years, has had a most satisfactory success; and yet it is likely, eventually, to fall before the intense opposition of some producers and milkmen who are overawed by the fears that, in the attempt to punish the rogues, someone may be found in possession of watered milk who was not privy to the falsification. It has been proven that it is possible to furnish pure milk and to secure it at prices which place it within the reach of those in moderate circumstances. It has always been a great shortcoming of sumptuary reformers that they favor the abolition of all fermented and distilled liquors without providing enough means to secure others in their places. If, to-day, by any means that could be devised, pure water, good milk, and well-prepared tea and coffee could be placed within easy reach of the multitude, it would do very much toward diminishing the evils of intemperance. So we desire to call attention to the great need there is of recognizing the demand for liquids to be imperious and such as will never be wholly met unless pure water, pure milk, and good tea and coffee are placed within the reach of the masses.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the senator from New York, issued five hundred invitations to the tea which she gave at the Arlington last week. Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Churchill, assisted in receiving her guests. The Chinese ministers and a large number of official people were present.

Washington Notes.

The President has as his guest, his second sister, Mrs Haynesworth. His last dinner to Senators and Members of Congress was given on Wednesday evening. He has now entertained all who would accept his hospitality, and only two or three have failed to respond to his invitations. After dinner, on Wednesday, he called on General Grant, who is staying at the Arlington. The President has recently caused to be prepared at the Navy Department the history of the loss of Capt. William Lewis Herndon, of the Navy, the father of Mrs. Arthur, who went down in command of the mail steamer, "Central America," in 1857. It is a remarkable record of heroism and self-sacrifice in death. Over 400 lives were lost. Herndon went down standing on the wheelhouse of his vessel, after having put on his full uniform as a naval officer, in order that he might die as became an officer of the United States Navy. It is a curious fact that William Lewis, for whom he was named, was a captain in the United States Navy, who lost his life while in command of a United States vessel in 1815.

...Secretary Chandler's second son, William Chandler, is soon to be married to the daughter of a wealthy business man in Minnesota. The young man went to Europe a year or two ago on account of weakness in his eyes which prevented him from pursuing his studies, and there met the young lady. He will be associated in business with his father-in-law. It is remembered that, when the Secretary of the Navy was pursuing his studies in the Cambridge law school, he nearly ruined his eye-sight by overwork.

....There is a real prospect this year that a bill will be passed by Congress to provide for the National Library. The bill that has gone through the Senate has been made a special order in the House for the third day of April. It appropriates $550,000 for the purchase of one of the squares east of the Capitol building. Should the northern square be taken it will necessitate the demolition of the house of Justice Field, which is said to have cost him $70,000, and also the house owned by Mr. W. M. Evarts in the same block.

....Secretary Chandler's Saturday evening receptions have been the principal social events since Lent began. They are very largely attended, especially by officers of the Navy in town. The Secretary and his wife are Unitarians, and do not think they ought to shut up their house during the period from Ash Wednesday to Easter. The last reception will occur on Saturday next. Music and a fine collation is provided at each reception.

....The British Minister and Miss West gave a domino party on Thursday evening, to which 100 guests were bidden. Entertainments at the British Legation have not been numerous this Winter, and the large parties that Sir Edward Thornton used to give are now never repeated. The party on Thursday evening, however, was a very pleasant one, and the "costume quadrille" proved a decidedly attractive feature.

....Senator Angus Cameron and his charming wife entertained a large number of friends at a reception in honor of Governor Rush, who has been here for a week or two. The Governor's youngest son is named for Mr. Blaine. He was born in Washington, while Mr. Rush was a member of the House. The reception was fully attended, and nearly all the Wisconsin people in town were present.

....Several of the classmates of Lieut. Giles B. Harber, U. S. Navy, entertained him at a dinner party at Chamberlain's, on Saturday evening. Lieutenant Harber is quite a hero in naval circles, and is to be given very pleasant duty in New York City, unless he shall choose to go on leave for a time.

....The Wednesday evening receptions of Marshall and Mrs. McMichael are among the pleasantest of Lenten social festivities in Washington. Their pleasant house on Massachusetts Avenue is thronged each week, and seems to grow in popularity. There has never been a more popular and agreeable marshal here than Mr. McMichael.

....The Literary Society met on Saturday evening, March 22d, at the residence of Senator Hawley in C Street. The Senator is now the President of the Society, and takes much interest in its meetings. The last meeting, at the House of Mr. Charles Nordhoff, brought out a large company of members and guests.

....Justin Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has reached the age of 70, and will soon retire from active service. His career on the bench has been a long and honor able one.

....The wife of Senator Edmunds and their daughter, Miss Mary, are expected to arrive soon in the United States steamer "Yantic" from the Bermudas, where they have spent the Winter.

....The wife and daughter of Senator Mahone, of Virginia, will go to Europe early in May and spend the Summer there.

Pebbles.

....It only takes about two seconds to get up a duel.

....The more you contract a cold the greater it becomes.

... An appropriate sign for a dilapidated clock—"Hands off."

....It is probable that beef tea was invented about the time Henry III dissolved the Papal bull.

....*Cabby* (on receiving his exact fare): "Oh! pray step in again, sir! I could ha' drove you a yard or two further for this ere."

....The small boy who hangs round the parlor and makes faces at his sister's beau should be punished for contempt of court.

....Upon a writer exclaiming that his works contained much "food for thought," a friend remarked: "That may be so; but it is wretchedly cooked."

...."Talking about the jaws of death!" exclaimed a man who is living with his third scolding wife, "I tell you they are nothing to the jaws of life!"

....Mrs. Fishwhacker, having just returned from a visit in New Haven, was asked if she attended the Dog Show. "Oh! Lor', no!" she replied. "I'm getting too old for any *affaire de cur*."

...."You are the most stuck-up chap I ever saw," remarked a young lady to a youth whom she met at a taffy-pull; to which he retorted, "And you are just as sweet as you are candied." Another leap-year horror!

....An Austin man, who has just got out a book of poems, met Gilhooly, and the following proceedings were had: "Did you read my book?" "Oh! yes, I read it." "How did you like it?" "My dear sir, I assure you that I laid it aside with a great deal of pleasure."

...."Your fare, young lady," said the stage driver, as a pretty miss stepped from his vehicle and was about tripping away. "Oh! thank you!" responded the absent-minded little beauty. "I think your mustache becomes you real well, too." She got her ride free.

....*Sunday-school Teacher:* "Now, children, you should try to do something for some one every day." *Juvenile Scholar:* "What! every single day?" "Yes; every day of your life." "Well, then, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll braid my mamma's queue every morning!"

....Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, in a recent address to the students said: "Our college is not in a good state." This is precisely what the little Maine girl thought, who thus finished her prayer one night: "And now, God, good-by; for I'm going to New Jersey for two weeks."

....*Reporter:* "I suppose you feel pretty bad over the failure of your Lasker resolution to reach the Reichstag." *Ochiltree:* "Well, I don't mind that so much; but there is one thing that makes me sorry I introduced it." *Reporter:* "What is that?" *Ochiltree:* "It has given Bismarck so much prominence."

...."Who cut down this cherry-tree?" demanded Washington *père*. "Father, I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little hatchet," replied Washington *fils*. "Well, don't cut down any more," said the old man. "First thing you know we'll have a big flood. This wanton destruction of forests must be stopped."

....*Jones:* "Hello, Smith, what's your hurry?" *Smith:* "I'm going to a restaurant." *Jones:* "But why do you run so? You are all out of breath." *Smith:* "I hurry because I'm nearly starved and want to get something to eat as soon as possible." *Jones:* "Nearly starved? Where have you been?" *Smith:* "Just been to a five o'clock tea."

....The late Rev. Dr. Raphall was fond of a witty retort. Once a Gentile physician attended the funeral of an Israelite. "I don't like a Jewish funeral," said he, afterward, to Dr. Raphall. "There is no long oration, and everything is too quiet. I prefer a Christian funeral." "So do I," replied Dr. Raphall. "I prefer a hundred Christian funerals to one Jewish."

....They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come in the parlor and sit a little while, George?" "N-no, I guess not," replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on: "It's awfully lonesome. Mother has gone out and father is up-stairs groaning with rheumatism in the legs." "Both legs?" asked George. "Yes; both legs." "Then I'll come in a little while."

....A clergyman was devoutly reading the Holy Scriptures to his congregation, when he came to certain words in the lower right-hand corner, to which he desired to give great emphasis. So he read, with a loud voice: "I am"—turned over two leaves and continued—"an ass, the foal of an ass"—then, seeing his mistake, found the right place, and added—"that I am," which, of course, nobody would deny.

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BALDWIN, W. R., Bradford, Penn., accepts call to Friendship, N. Y.

BANVARD, J., D.D., Neponset, Mass., resigns.

CLEVELAND, W. C., editor of the *Alabama Baptist*, resigns.

CROSS, T. B., closes his labors at Modena, Penn.

CURREY, Harrison, accepts call to Goshen, W. Va.

DANA, Watson, accepts call to Muskingum Valley, O.

GUISCARD, U. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., called to First ch., Newton, N. J.

HANLON, C. L., Andover, O., resigns.

HUGHES, D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., accepts call to Summit Avenue ch., Jersey City, N. J.

MALCOM, R. W., died recently at Tupper's Plains, W. Va., aged 44.

NIXON, A. B., removes from Casstown to Tippecanoe City, O.

PAVY, James, died recently in Adams, Ind.

ROBERTS, J. T., D.D., President of Atlanta, (Ga.) Freedman's Seminary, died recently, aged 77.

SMALLWOOD, W. B., removes to Oberlin, Kan.

SPILLMAN, William, Newtown, O., resigns.

CONGREGATIONAL.

AUSTIN, Samuel J., Second ch., Chicopee Falls, Mass., dismissed.

BARRETT, John P., Hennepin, Ill., resigns.

BLAKE, Henry A., Athol, Mass., called to Plymouth ch., Providence, R. I.

BRYANT, Samuel J., South Britain, Conn., resigns.

CLARK, A. L., Florida, N. Y., invited to supply for a year at Simsbury, Conn.

COLMAN, George W., Englewood, accepts call to Bowmanville and Rose Hill, Ill.

CONANT, C. A., Pacific ch., St. Paul, Minn., dismissed.

CROSSWELL, M. S., Chicago, Ill., called to Independence, Ia.

DAVIS, William H., Beverley, Mass., called to First ch., Detroit, Mich.

EVANS, Lewis D., Lee, N. H., called to Boothbay, Me.

FOWLER, W. C., invited to become settled pastor at Carrington, Dak.

GODDARD, John C., Western Ave. chapel, Chicago, Ill., resigns.

GREENE, Nelson, Raymond, N. H., resigns.

GRIDLEY, Albert L., accepts call to Gilead, Me.

GRIFFITH, E. T., inst. in Ashland, Va.

GRIFFITHS, George W., Maynard, Ill., resigns.

HELMS, R. E., ord. in Grant, Ia.

HILLS, A. M., Bavenna, O., dismissed.

MEARES, L. D., Danby, Vt., called to South Royalston, Mass.

MUNROE, E. N., First ch., Holyoke, Mass., dismissed.

PLACE, L. D., Irasburgh, Vt., resigns.

PORTER, Edward C., Andover Seminary, called to Second ch., Greenwich, Conn.

POST, Martin, San José, Cal., resigns.

SIMS, Thomas, Toronto, Canada, accepts call to Valley City, Dak.

STONE, Henry J., accepts call to Rochester and Lakeville, Mass.

TIBBETTS, D.D., Cromwell, Ia., called to Avoca Neb.

WELLES, Clayton, Wilton, Ia., accepts call to Englewood, Ill.

LUTHERAN.

GOODLIN, J. W., Salona, Penn., removes to Canal Dover, O.

KELLY, William, removes to Woodberry, Md.

MILLER, George W., inst. in First ch., Albany, N. Y.

ORWIG, S. P., Abbottstown, accepts call to Middlebury, Penn.

PRESSLY, I. H., removes from Lawrence to Cicero, Ind.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ALLEN, Adolas, Claremont ch., Jersey City, N. J., resigns.

CLARKE, S. T., Elmira, accepts call to Aurora, N. Y.

CRAIG, R. H., Otisville, N. Y., called to Hawley, Penn.

MADARIE, A. D., called to Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

McADAM, H. P., accepts call to New York Mills, N. Y.

PARK, Thomas S., Center Unity, accepts call to Winchester, O.

PHELPS, W. B., invited to supply at Marengo, Ia.

WINNIE, C. W., inst. in Bellmore, N. Y.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

BROOKE, Francis K., Piqua, accepts call to Sandusky, O.

BURNHAM, N. H., accepts call to Evens, Plainfield, N. J.

CLARKSON, R. H., D.D., Bishop of Nebraska, died March 10th, aged 58.

CURRIE, George C., called to Trinity ch., Newark, N. J.

DICKINSON, Thomas A., Gloucester, N. J., accepts call to St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada.

GILLIAT, Francis, Lowell, Mass., accepts call to Arlington, Vt.

LONDON, John, accepts call to St. Peter's ch., Butler, Penn.

NORTON, George Herbert, Saratoga, N. Y., accepts call to Selwyn Hall, Reading, Penn., as chaplain and classical master.

PELLETREAU, Charles, Paterson, N. J., accepts call to Ballston Spa, N. Y.

SILL, F. S., becomes rector in Cohoes, N. Y.

SMITH, Victor C., Haledon, N. J., resigns.

Personalities.

According to an English paragrapher Emile Zola is a handsome man, of medium hight, and with a face of somewhat severe contour, but extremely beautiful eyes. He wears a crisp black beard which reveals the "firm-set lips and square jaw that tell of the indomitable energy of his character. His thick black hair is usually cut short, so as to show to advantage the shape of the well-molded head. Although one of the wealthiest of the writers of the day, he leads a simple and retired life in his country seat at Medan. He spends his days in writing; rising late, he begins his work immediately after breakfast, and continues it till eight o'clock in the evening, with an intermission of one hour for lunch at midday. The room in which he writes is of immense size, and with a ceiling of great hight. It is lighted by a single huge window looking out over the wide and somewhat dreary landscape. It is hung with ancient tapestry, and is adorned with all sorts of curiosities, antique armor, Louis XV. porcelain, Chinese and Japanese knicknacks, etc., being blended together in an odd but not inharmonious whole."

....The late Mr. Justice Byles, an English magistrate of reputation, took down his notes of evidence in short-hand, and thus was able to hurry through a docket with ease. A few years before he retired his hand grew less steady, and his stenography frequently was indecipherable after he had laid it by for a time. At Bristol he found himself once entirely conquered by his manuscript, and after some attentive considering and guess-work, he looked up and said: "Well, bring in the baby." "There is no baby, your Worship," said the surprised official addressed. "But I have it here," said Justice Byles. "There are no vowels, of course; but I am sure the word is 'baby.' Go and fetch the baby." The perplexed functionary had started for the door of the retiring room when his Worship called: "Ah! Oh! that is—stop officer! The fact is I want the policeman mentioned in the case. I wrote the word "policeman," "bobby," as it was a shorter word, and familiar, quite familiar."

....The Mackay-Meissonier scandal over the portrait which the eminent painter unwillingly made of the wife of the famous millionaire is making any quantity of fun for the Paris newspaper men and the social and art circles. At last accounts the grand object of contention had really been recovered by Mrs. Mackay and immediately put into the fire. Its exhibition was, undoubtedly, a very unkind piece of sweet revenge on the painter's part, and he ought to have put the check he received for it ($14,000) in the fire at the same time that his picture went there. It was only eleven by sixteen inches in size. Meissonier's reputation for bad manners and ill-nature is largely increased by the affair. Alexandre Dumas told him, not long since, that he was "the most execrated man in Paris of any social standing."

....The Queen of Saxony is said to be a most domestic woman, and a persistently practical housekeeper. She makes all the jams and jellies used in the royal household, and is a good *confectionneuse* as well. In the Autumn she sets in for a pickling and preserving campaign that would do credit to a New England farmer's helpmeet. Her majesty has also a formidable book of house-expenses, which she balances each night, being a good accountant.

....The project to build, in London, an expensive memorial monument to Charles Dickens has been nipped in the bud by the citation of this passage from his will:

"I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial or testimonial whatever. I rest my claim to the remembrance of my country upon my published works."

....It is not often that so young a journalist as Mr. Buckle, the new editor-in-chief of the *London Times*, holds so responsible a position. Mr. Buckle is just thirty; a literary infant compared to Mr. Mudford, of the *Standard*, Mr. Arnold, of the *Telegraph*, or Mr. Hutton, of the *Spectator*, who are about sixty each.

....The celebrated manufacturer and vender of black lead-pencils, Mangin, is deceased. He was one of the most persevering and successful "charlatans" of the day, and, attired in a gorgeous costume, dispensed his stock with his own hands, until very shortly before his death.

....General Grant and his party, after leaving Fortress Monroe, have been halting at Washington, where the General, whose health is almost entirely restored, has been entertained by various friends.

....Meissonier is now in the seventy-third year of his age. He wears a long and thick white beard and has bright, clear eyes, full of artistic fire. A banquet is to be given him shortly.

....Mrs. Annie Key Turner, the daughter of Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," died a week or two ago at Mare Island, California.

School and College.

Concerning education in Greece, Professor Pio, of Denmark, wrote as follows, in a recent number of the *Hamburger Korrespondenz*:

"A great stumbling-block to learning is said to be the use of modern Greek in conversation and ancient Greek in official and social correspondence. Even adults find that this creates a difficulty, and for children it is especially hard to overcome. Compulsory education for children between 5 and 12 years of age is a feature of the law since 1834. Yet even the fine of 50 francs for any infringement of the law has no material effect, and it practically remains a dead letter on the statute books. The people will not pay the fine, so the officials forget to enforce the penalty. Certain studies are required by law; but theory and practice seem to differ. . . . After 1834 many of the schools were subdivided into schools for girls and schools for boys, yet many mixed schools existed. As the years went on the people revolted against the co-education of the sexes, so that, by law of 1852, a separation took place and a philanthropic society took charge of educating girls. In Greece, the connecting link between the common (elementary), middle (Hellenic), and higher schools (gymnasia) is an established fact. In the Hellenic schools, which are similar in grade to the lower Gymnasien of Germany, instruction is given in ancient Greek, biblical history, ancient Greek history, with short exercises in more modern history, in geography, arithmetic, and geometry. French is taught from the second school year, while pupils fitting for the gymnasium take up Latin from the third year. The course of study in the gymnasium includes reading from Greek authors, with grammatical instruction (12 hours a week), Latin (4 hours a week), French, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and mathematical geography; also, natural history, physics, psychology, logic, and religious instruction. According to the school law of 1836, German, drawing, painting, and music are also to be taught; but they do not enter into the course. In theory the Hellenic (middle) schools require a good deal of their pupils; but, on account of the scarcity of scholars, this course of study is rarely carried out. In a gymnasium the pupils are expected to be very thorough, and the requirements are considerable; but the lack here is in the culture of the teaching force. Tuition fees are the order of the day, in the lower grades, but instruction is free in the middle and higher schools."

....The following statistics are contained in a brief report of the Bureau of Education at Washington:

"The seventeen royal universities of Italy are those at Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Sienna, and Turin. The total enrollment during the scholastic year 1880-'81 was 16,592 students. The largest numbers were enrolled at the universities of Naples and Turin, and were 2,851 and 1,651, respectively. Then come Padua with 978, Rome with 754, Bologna with 743, and Pavia with 714 students. Pisa, Genoa and Palermo have between 500 and 600 students each, and the rest have a much smaller number. There are four independent universities in the Kingdom, at Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, and Urbino, which had a total of 265 students in 1880-'81. Besides these there were twenty-one superior institutes, academies, and special schools, with 1,946 enrolled students. This makes a total of 12,805 enrolled students in the higher institutions of learning in Italy in the year 1880-'81. During the same year the number of scholars attending the secondary institutions of learning, public and private, was 1,918,706."

....The National Education Association has published, in book form, the journal of proceedings and addresses of the session of 1883 at Saratoga. The following are the addresses included: "Examination of Teachers," by Eli T. Tappan; "Primary Education," by Henry A. Ruab; "Education of the Heart," by Henry H. Fick; "The Moral Influence of Moral Training," by Dr. J. R. Buchanan; "Place and Function of the Model School," by Charles de Garmo; "The Teaching of Drawing in Grammar Schools," by Walter S. Perry; "City Systems of Management of Public Schools," by J. T. Packard; "The Normal School Problem and the Problem of the Schools," by H. H. Straight; "Manual Training," by Prof. C. M. Woodward; "The Function of the Normal School," by E. C. Hewett; "What has been done for Education by the Government of the United States?" by the Hon. John Eaton; and "The University—How and What?" by William W. Folwell.

....The Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, New York City, reports that he has been offered $65,000 to erect a fire-proof library and a building adjoining for students, provided $15,000 additional are contributed to put up the dormitory building which, in the plan, connects it with Sherred Hall. These buildings will provide a place of safekeeping for the valuable library of the institution and accommodations for forty more students. It is hoped that the amount will be subscribed in time to begin building next month.

....According to a recently published catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, the total number of students in attendance at present is 124. This number is subdivided as follows: fellows, 2; graduates, 11; seniors, 23; middlers, 37; and juniors, 41.

....The $50,000 recently given to Yale College toward a new dormitory was the gift of the mother of the late T. G. Lawrence, of the class of 1834.

Music.

Mlle. Jeanne Franko, violinist, with the assistance of Miss Adèle Margulies, pianist, Miss Rachel Franko, soprano, Mr. Emil Schenck, violoncellist, and Mr. Nahan Franko, violinist, gave a concert in Steinway Hall upon Saturday evening. Miss Franko is a young player, still a student, and (drawing inference from her work at this entertainment) one who has been proficient to a considerable degree. Her left hand is already nicely trained, and she exhibited an artistic appreciation of the sentiment of her selections, which included Vieuxtemp's celebrated "Air Varié." Miss Margulies performed Liszt's "Tarantella," from the Venezi è Napoli, and Miss Rachel Franko sang, in a style that would have reflected more credit upon an amateur, a Bellini aria. The other features of the concert call for no detailed criticism.

....Mme. Helen Hopekirk, pianist, gave a recital in the Historical Society's Hall, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, having the assistance in her entertainment of Mr. John Rhodes, one of the most promising of our young violinists, and Mr. Fritz Giese, the 'cellist. Bach's Piano and Violin Sonata No. 2, Mendelssohn's Sonata in B Flat for Pianoforte and Violoncello and the G Minor Trio of Beethoven, were the numbers which exercised the united talent of the performers. That proportion of the program which called for the pianist's unassisted interpretation, included a rather too ample selection from Bach and the whole of Schumann's "Carnevalsbilder." The advisability of putting so extended a work into a program of just the character announced for the evening must be questioned—while it reflected honor upon Mme. Hopekirk's memory and executive talents.

Announcements: Miss Adèle Margulies has selected this evening for her second concert this season. At the first one, which took place some weeks ago, Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra assisted her. To-night's entertainment will be enhanced by the vocal help of Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel. The two artists last named have made arrangements for three vocal recitals to occur (just before their departure to Europe) on the evenings of April 4th, 14th and 18th in Chickering Hall. The programs contain a most inviting selection from their unique and extensive repertoire, including several of Mr. Henschel's own musicianly compositions.—The performances at the Metropolitan Opera House last week embraced Bizet's "Carmen" with Mme. Trebelli in her somewhat unequal presentation of the principal part; "Les Huguenots" on Wednesday; a revival of "Le Prophéte" on Friday; and for the Saturday afternoon's representation Flotow's apparently indestructable, time-proof "Marta." The cast in the first of the Meyerbeer operas mentioned was of exceptional strength; but the most interesting feature of the night was the fact of the work being sung with the fine fifth act, which has been of late years, and absolutely without sufficient excuse, cut out by managers who have produced the opera in our city.—Mr. Raphael Joseffy will give his third concert on Saturday evening at Steinway Hall, having been obliged to postpone it from last Tuesday, by the advice of his physician.—The program which is to be performed at the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society's concerts of tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening is composed of three signal numbers; a Bach Toccata in the orchestrated form due to Herr H. Esser's skill, the "Scenes from Faust," of Schumann, and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The full chorus of the Society will be present at each performance.

The period of the year for most of the annual Music Festivals which fall in 1884 is now at hand and preparations for them are making. The prospects for the May Festival, to be given in Chicago this year, are bright and auspicious. The official program states that the following works will be performed: Berlioz's "Requiem," Haydn's "Creation," Händel's "Dettingen Te Deum," a great portion of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," Gounod's "The Redemption" and excerpts from the Niblungen Tetralogy. The symphonic works include the "Eroica" of Beethoven, Mozart's G Minor Symphony, and Schubert's C Major Symphony, No. 10,—until recently known as his Ninth. The festival chorus will be made up of over 900 trained voices. Mr. Theodore Thomas will again be the director. The Philadephia Festival, which begins on May 7th, also promises excellent results. Mr. W. W. Gilchrist and Charles M. Schmitz will direct it. Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Verdi's "Requiem Mass," Gade's cantata "The Crusaders," a cantata by Ferdinand Hiller, and an "Ave Maria" for female voices by Brahms are all in active rehearsal. Raff's "Im Walde" symphony is named among the orchestral features. The Richmond Oratorio Society, which musters a force of about 200 voices, will give a Festival late in April, Mr. Thomas assuming the post of director in that city also. "The Creation" and scenes from "Tannhäuser" will be performed.

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.]

WEISS'S LIFE OF JESUS.*

In the interesting letter dedicating this work to his early friend, Professor Voight, of Leipzig, Dr. Weiss intimates that it is the Joseph among his intellectual offspring. What task could be more fascinating to a Christian scholar, endowed as he is, than to collect the materials for a life of Christ and to fashion them into a narrative as severely historical as Thucydides?

Why may not a believer in the divinity of Christ hope to do this, especially as that divine life is an integral part of human history? Strauss and Renan failed for the reason that they cut away its supernatural elements and left the secret of its power unexplained.

Dr. Weiss begins on a sounder method. He grasps the true meaning of this life and perceives its points of contact with other lives; and, whatever disappointment we may have to confess later, he starts with a pre-eminent mastery of the materials to be used and with a clear conception of what is to be done.

The work is mapped out in a masterly way. The first book, on "The Sources," discusses the structure of the Synoptic Gospels, the authorship and nature of the Fouth Gospel, the laws governing the growth of myth and legend in their possible bearing on the miracles attributed to Christ, the *Tendenzkritik* of the Tübingen school, and, finally, the historical method in its application to the Gospel narratives.

That these discussions have great value need not be said except to those ignorant of Dr. Weiss's other works. The "Higher Criticism" reaches the climax of its interest in its application to the Gospels; and aside from the value of the results obtained, no student of the Scripture can fail to be stimulated and instructed by contact with a mind so acute in its perception of historical relations, so rigid in its application of the laws of proof. This is not to say that all the critical results assumed in these discussions are established; on the contrary, the author stands almost alone, we believe, among scholars of the first rank in attributing to Mark a knowledge of the *Logia* of Matthew; and assigns a less prominent part to oral tradition in the formation of the Synoptic Gospels than most others; but the soundness of Weiss's method and the essential value of his conclusions is not involved with the correctness of these theories. Ministers who have neither time nor apparatus for undertaking the synoptic problem can find in no other book we are acquainted with so full and fair a statement of the progress made toward its solution; and it may be added they will find few books so helpful in removing a mechanical and undiscriminating theory of inspiration.

The chapter devoted to the Fourth Gospe deserves especial mention, as showing how little Christianity has to fear from a fearless application of critical principles to the Scriptures. The verbal accuracy of the speeches attributed by John to our Lord is not maintained; on the contrary, it is shown that he must have grouped sayings made at different times into a single address, and taken up the utterances of our Lord into conceptions revealed to him after the resurrection. Yet this could not have been done in the interest of a scheme; for the representation does not, in its essential features, reproduce the leading thought of the prologue, that Christ was the eternal Word made flesh.

"The thoroughly human consciousness of Jesus, evinced in his prayerful dependence on his Father for protection, power to work miracles, prophetic disclosure of the divine counsels . . . comes so prominently forward as rather to necessitate an adjustment with the prologue than to give ground for the suspicion that it was manufactured out of the prologue. And careful examination of the speeches attributed to Christ shows both that they cannot have been derived from the synoptic tradition and that they are in essential harmony with it. The conclusion to

* Das Leben Jesu von Dr. Bernhard Weiss. Berlin. Translated by M. G. Hope. T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh. Scribner & Welford, New York. Vol. I & II. 8vo, pp. $409.

which searching analysis of them leads is that the evangelist, in carrying out his didactic purposes has only been the interpreter who set forth the whole contained in the separate parts, the permanent in what was fluctuating, (*i.e.*, the abiding essence in the varying form), the end in the beginning and the eternal in the temporal."

The question as to the proper use of the materials thus analyzed naturally raises the inquiry what the historian is to do with narratives which claim to set forth supernatural events. He cannot set them aside on the strength of an *a priori* theory as to the structure of the universe; he must simply apply to them the canons of historical judgment. It must be admitted that Christianity has wrought the ethical renovation of the world. The biographer of Jesus must, therefore, assume his moral uniqueness, which implies that the factors which have brought other men into existence cannot have produced him whose sinless character is the starting-point of a new moral life in mankind. It being admitted that Christ's life is based upon miracle, manifestations of miraculous power are to be expected in it, both as the evidence and the product of its uniqueness. But the alleged miracles must nevertheless be subjected to historical tests before we accept them.

On this foundation Dr. Weiss builds his narrative. He examines the words and deeds attributed to Christ in the synoptic tradition, which lies at the basis of the first three gospels, and traces with great acuteness signs of historical connection in them, correcting and confirming his conclusion so far as possible by St. John's independent testimony.

The most distinguishing feature and crucial test of the biography is of course the representation it contains of our Lord's person. What sort of a Christ does Weiss give us? A perfect man, possessing various supernatural gifts, believing himself to have had an existence before and above this life, and called to an absolutely unique mission—that of establishing the kingdom of God among men. Starting from the correct assertion that the Christ of faith is the risen Redeemer, proclaimed by the apostles, and that our belief in his divinity is independent of any proof of it which his earthly life may contain, Weiss insists that the Jesus of the Gospels is, in his self-consciousness, completely identified with our race. He grows in mind, body, and character as we do. His supernatural knowledge is a gift and necessarily limited. Of the time of his second coming he is ignorant. He thinks that it is likely to occur during the lifetime of his own generation. He can do no miracle of himself; but in every case must receive from God a special prompting to do the supernatural work with which comes the power to do it. He is conscious of having been from childhood the object of such love on the part of God as has been given to none other among the children of men, and must infer from this that he has existed elsewhere; but so far as his consciousness of immediate connection with God is concerned, it is like that of men, except clearer and fuller. In other words he is not conscious of sharing in the divine essence.

Is this latest attempt at writing our Lord's life successful? Its result is, certainly, a very interesting and suggestive book, but not, in our judgment, one which, as an achievement in Christian science, deserves to rank with Weiss's other works. It is a bold thing to say of the work of such a mind; but we cannot but think that a defect in the foundation has made the superstructure shaky. It is assumed that Christ's life can be set forth according to the laws of historic representation, because it is a part of human history. Yet Dr. Weiss himself avows that to narrate the events of this life

> "in their sequence and external connections, however securely their connection is established, does not give a historical representation. Their inner pragmatic connection, the motives of the acts, the causes of the occurrences, must be set forth; the dramatic movement in the development must come to view. Here lies the specific task of the historian."

That is, the true way to write the life of Christ resembles Mr. Froude's method in writing the life of Cæsar. It must be written from the inside, using the sources as material for embodying his conception of the personality. Very good, if Christ can be understood as well as Mr. Froude might understand Cæsar. But what right have we to assume that? Have we not here a personality confessedly unique? Why may not its uniqueness have implied views of itself, of its work, and its relation to God which man cannot fathom, much less represent?

The mysteriousness of his person, as reflected in the Gospels, is so full of the essence of the account that, in Weiss's clear description of this ideal man, we seem to read of some other man. The task he proposed to himself, fascinating as it appears, is an impossible one. The historian cannot hope to fully represent Christ's life in its self-consciousness and its aims. Neander has shown the task of Christian science in relation to our Lord's career. It is to hold up Christ's representation of his person in its complexity before the Christian consciousness, which will recognize in the life, human and mysteriously superhuman, the object of its faith and the presupposition of its own existence. Tracing the temporal and pragmatic connections of the events in which this mysterious life develops itself, the Christian mind will see the divine factor moving on into history and beginning the redemption of the world.

As to the translation, the two volumes already published cover about two-thirds of the original and are bad; not only rough and awkward, but unfaithful—*e. g.* Trans., p. 97, Original 92: "Criticism has torn to shreds (*bemängelt*, belittled) the evidences for the external evidences of the (4th) Gospel;" Trans., p. 101., O., p. 95. "This assumes that none of the sayings of Jesus were known to him which released Israel from the obligation to obey the law." The author means that no sayings of Jesus which, etc., etc., were known to him.

Such errors swarm through the book. It recalls the early days of the Clarks' series, and is far inferior in execution to their version of Dr. Weiss's "Biblical Theology."

Mr. Samuel Adams Drake has done the popular history and literature of New England service in his *Book of New England Legends and Folk Lore*. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.) Mr. Drake is a well-known New England archeologist, and the chips of his work-shop are enough to furnish forth a Table of Contents for many less exacting authors. The tide of literary and art development is already setting strongly back on the not overflowing stores of our legendary history. The present volume furnishes proof enough both of their somewhat meager quantity and of their high literary value. They serve a yet more serious purpose as reflections of the laws, customs, beliefs and social life of the people from the earliest colonial times. Mr. Drake has given a geographical arrangement to the legendary lore collected in a portion of the field, grouping it into legends of "Boston," "Cambridge," "Lynn and Nahant," "Salem," "Marblehead," "Cape Ann," "Ipswich and Newbury," "Hampton and Portsmouth," "York," "Isles-of-Shoals and Boon Island," "Old Colony," "Rhode Island," "Connecticut," and those of Nantucket and some other places. The result is a systematic collection of material inaccessible without great labor, and always likely to be lost, together with some of the most noteworthy embodiments of these legends in poetry and prose. The two among them all, which have left the deepest mark on our literature are "Paul Revere's Ride," and "Skipper Ireson's Ride," which last drew from Whittier the strongest and most unique American ballad. Marblehead is said to have cherished, ever since this poem was published, a resentment, whose first fruit was an immediate reaction in favor of the hard-hearted old skipper who, even in Mr. Drake's pages, has a good word said for him in prose and in Mr. Chas. T. Brooke's verses. The impression left by the collection is that this kind flourished meagerly in New England, though none the less worth notice on that account. Mr. Drake deserves all the more praise for his conscientious gleanings. New England is too true to its hard-headed intelligence to show up well in its legendary returns. It is only by raising a great noise about some matters that were not at all legendary, and only so far superstitious as was consistent with their being far less operative in the new settlements than they were in any other portion of the civilized world, that the New England legends and folk lore can be made to meet the definition at all. In all its early centuries New England contains nothing to compare with the spiritualistic delusions of recent years. There is more superstition implied in a week of the modern Boston, and more suffering and harm entailed by it on human life and human society than can be squeezed by hydraulic compression out of all the witchcraft delusion and Quaker persecution in the whole colonial history. The failure of really legendary material puts Mr. Drake in continual temptation to leave his own field and poach on those that belong to history proper, as in the Concord and Lexington narration, or in the story of Endicott and the cross in the flag, and the entire episode of the witches and the Quaker history. These are not folk lore nor legends. They are only lugged in by the ears to help out the legendary poverty of the field. In his account of the Quaker persecution Mr. Drake has, however, done his best to throw a legendary light over the history. The hard fact that Deborah Wilson and Lydia Wardwell undertook to preach their gospel by stripping themselves and coming out in the streets naked, and that they got flogged for their pains, cannot be made to reflect on the magistrates nor the people of Ipswich and Salem without a great deal of legendary manipulation. It is only by volatilizing Margaret Brewster's performance in the old South Church wholly out of the historic form that anything against old Boston can be made of it. This woman, tricked out in fantastic fashion, to represent the small-pox, of which, at that time, all New England stood in special dread, broke in on the solemnity of Divine Worship, to strike terror by the apparition, and to intimate, in prophetic fashion, that God would let loose that scourge on the land did they not, under the spell of this senseless and grotesque pantomime, reverse their methods, opinions, and public policy. Nothing, in our day, can be compared with such an outrage, short of the proceedings of the Irish dynamiters. The weaver, Robert Calef, and the sensible stand he took against Cotton Mather in the witchcraft business are not legend, and we suppose Mr. Drake would not like to have his account of the matter called "folk lore"; but there is a good deal of "folk lore," and of a kind that bears the mark of recent manufacture in it, too, in the story of the "King's Mission," and the Mary Dyer story. As a whole, the collection is excellent and useful. The details of the separate legends and tales are not always followed out as fully as they might be; but the collection brings together, in a systematic whole, a large amount of scattered information on the more poetic side of the New England history. It strings in one necklace the pearls that have been too long out of sight in family and local tradition, and serves the purpose of a manual and directory. The volume is well manufactured and illustrated.

.....Mr. Roland G. Hazard, LL.D., continues to find time, amid his large financial and manufacturing preoccupations, to pursue philosophy. His latest essay in the department of psychological philosophy (*Man a Creation, First Cause. Two Lectures Delivered at Concord, Mass., July, 1882*: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is as keen as the "Examination of Edwards," published in 1871, and perhaps keener. These two lectures are, in some sense, a collection of the author's previously announced conclusions. The view of freedom is the same which was held with unanswerable force and acuteness against Edwards, that of cause is contained in the "Letters to John Stuart Mill," and the doctrine that the will is a creative power, which is the characteristic feature of the present treatise, has also been already published. But the two lectures which compose this volume bring out these conclusions anew, woven together with kindred matter so as to form a whole whose general result is meant to tell against materialism in philosophy and in faith, and operates as an effective plea for metaphysical studies. The main thesis of the essay is the causative principle involved in the human will, the explication of which leads through a keen examination of the rival regions in which causative force might possibly be discovered—particularly *matter* and the theory of Mill and Bain that "past events," or the "whole of the antecedents" of any given event is its cause. The author passes to an examination of will which he justly defines as the mind's capacity of effort. The whole treatise turns on this definition and on the proposition that, in the capacity to make it, we have the only example we are acquainted with of first creative cause. This position is illustrated in reference to the outer world where the will's causation may be met and checked by other forces, and in reference to the subjective personal operations of the mind itself, where it holds sole and supreme. Mr. Hazard inclines to an idealistic view of matter which resembles Berkeley's, but has no affinities for German pantheism. This idealistic view of matter, as the expression of thoughts and conceptions of the Creator transferred directly to our minds in sensations, is recommended to him by its natural relation to the hypothesis of the creative power of the mind. The difficulty with it is that it does not provide a durable subject for the qualities which we perceive in sensation to inhere in. Moreover we must object to the definition in these lectures *of* matter in relation to force, as being many degrees below the highly metaphysical modern conception. Occasionally the author reminds us of Hobbes's view of freedom, who illustrated it by a stream flowing between its banks, a conception which Mr. Hazard approaches in his attempt to avoid the necessitarian inference drawn from the divine prescience. He asserts that a free act is as easily predicted as one that is not free, as the known character and habits of the actor furnish a line for the prediction to follow, *provided he act freely*. The only meaning we can assign to this is, provided he acts consistently with himself, or according to the laws of his being, a well disciplined view of the case, which can hardly be accepted without leaving us to wonder why, if this is all the contingency there is in freedom, it has introduced so much confusion into philosophy. Is is only fair to say that, on a previous page, the doubt is expressed whether a free volition can ever be infallibly foreknown. The treatise abounds in keen and highly ingenious lines of thought as well as profoundly suggestive observation, such, for example, as that the absolute supremacy of man in the free mastery of himself in the moral realm indicates what he was designed for. The vindication of the importance and healthy effect of metaphysical studies is wholly to be admired. The speculation as to the fundamental distinction between poetry and prose, though partial, is sound as far as it goes, and brings out with great ingenuity a phase of the matter which connects it with the German *Anschauung*, or the intuitive contemplative way of coming directly to the essential heart of things, without seeing them second-hand through words or logical interventions of any kind. A neat turn given quietly to this view of the matter plumps us into the assertion that this poetic way of looking at or rather into things lies at the bottom of business capacity, which may be set down as one of the best things ever claimed for a commercial life, though the point of it is somewhat dulled by the admission that this poetic way of looking at things is no indication of genius, but may be traced in very ordinary human beings. The book labors somewhat under defective arrangement which, in spite of the author's perspicuous style and mastery of English, leaves the reader more or less uncertain where he is and whither he is going.

...Professor Tuttle, of Cornell, committed himself to a task that had plenty of the dry work of scholarship in it when he undertook to write, from the constitutional point of view, the *History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederic the Great*, 1134—1740. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The history makes two starts, and is traced in two lines, of which the first follows the fortunes of the Mark of Brandenburg, from its gift by the Emperor Lothair II., in 1134, as a gift to Albert the Bear. The second begins with the first glimmer of the Hohenzollerns and their name in Count Burchard in the middle of the eleventh century. On these two lines the fortunes of the family which has now become the most powerful in the world are traced in connection with those of the land in which they were at length planted, and of the political institutions developed there. The history is at best broken, scattered, and at times refluent, perplexing to the student and baffling to the reader. In Germany the ground has been covered by an immense mass of erudite literature; but the field is comparatively fresh in English. Professor Tuttle had, however, no such distinct and solid march of constitutional development to lean on as Hallam found in the constitutional history of England. He truly remarks that the history he has to write is more like that of Scotland than of England, both in the institutions developed and in the irregular and capricious line of development. The constitutional development has not been pursued so steadily by the people themselves, and the stream, such as it was, has been broken up by political events and by the recurrence of such overwhelming personal government as is at this moment paralyzing it in Prussia. The inevitable result of such a refractory subject is the loss of picturesque unity and symmetrical development, with the hard result of more or less unavoidable dullness. Mr. Tuttle may, however, console himself with the thoroughness of his work, and with his conscientious attempt to put into English the best results that have been reached. The book grows in interest as Brandenburg clears up its destiny and defines its boundaries. Professor Tuttle is more at home when he reaches Frederick William. His style loses the occasional awkwardness and complex obscurity of the earlier portions, though it can hardly be said even here to have achieved that freedom which indicates full and mature command of the historic material. Mr. Tuttle has had a prolonged tuition in German affairs, and distinguished himself as an acute observer in a very different line of intellectual activity, the traces of which appear in his work. The great defect of the history, as it stands, is the estimate of the Reformation, both in its immediate effect and afterward in the great struggle of the thirty years' war.

....The Messrs. Carter & Bros. have brought out a new edition of the collected works of Dr. Thomas Guthrie, in 11 volumes, 16mo, with the autobiography and memoir by his sons. It is a testimony to the enormous personal vitality of men like Chalmers and Guthrie that their works hold their own amid the teeming issues of

the press, and keep themselves in currency by the unfailing interest they excite. As to Dr. Guthrie, an almost romantic interest enveloped his person and lingers in his works. The autobiography and the memoir by his sons are full of it, and it may be traced in lower degree in his sermons, especially in those on "The City and the Ragged Schools," and on "The Parables of Christ," the "Studies of Character," and "Speaking to the Heart." A great preacher can never be fairly represented by his printed sermons any more than a great actor can be by the plays he has rendered on the stage. If the preacher be defined by an equation in which he is made to equal the sermon + the man, we shall have to say that, in Dr. Guthrie's case, the man was the greater sum. Nature did great things for him in planting that grand, strong, winning head so majestically on his Scotch shoulders, royally above the heads of other men. Strength and sweetness came together in this man and in everything that pertained to him. In his preaching the sternest Calvinism grew fragrant as the rose. Standing up once in Sabbath-breaking Geneva, he spoke for the Scotch Sunday with a witchery of power, which made even the rationalists around him sigh for what they had lost. It was this rare combination of strength and sweetness in the man, in his thought and in his work, which won so completely the admiring love of Sir William Hamilton, who never hesitated to put him at the head of the Scotch pulpit and above Dr. Candlish, who was much his superior intellectually. In all the work of Guthrie there is the kind of freedom and breadth which comes into a subject when a large and free man takes it up. These collected works of Guthrie make a superb little family library for Sunday reading. In the front of them stand the autobiography and the memoir by his sons, with the sketch of the life, which, to use the Scotch phrase "bulked" so grandly before, after and in the stress of the Disruption movement. The nine volumes of sermons are fresh and sweet as the Scotch heather, and oftentimes bloom with the splendors of that heather in Autumn. In Guthrie the art of preaching is fully out of the rude elementary stage of bold and bare theology, and stands forth ripe and influential in the Doric stage of perfected strength and beauty, where the solid substance of a severe and lofty theology is made to glow and bloom in the hearer's heart.

....Joaquin Miller gives us a new bundle of his characteristic, poetic and pathetic papers, melodiously labeled *Memorie and Rime*. (Funk & Wagnalls.) The volume, which is a collection of miscellanies, begins with "Notes from an Old Journal," whose interest depends about equally on their autobiographic reflection, and on their delicious handling of some other persons who appear in them. The following papers are loosely grouped by their geography, as "In California," "In Oregon," and "In Colorado." A number of the author's recent fugitive poems are interspersed through the volume in appropriate connections; and an end is made in some biographic notices, led off by one on the late Joseph Lane, United States Senator from Oregon. The notes which vibrate through most of the volume are the author's well-known pre-Rafaelite theories of beauty exalted into a philosophy, and which just escapes being a religion, and the panegyric threnody of the Indian, which begins when these strains die away. The pathos of some of these stories is boundless. They are told in a still and gentle voice, amid the roughest and wildest scenery, not without some affectations of style, but so sweetly and tenderly as to conceal the audacious boldness of the story; as, for example, in the catastrope of "Damming the Sacramento," where the author goes beyond all limits allowed in rhyme or reason, and puts his own life into pawn to help out the story. It would be dangerous to generalize the propositions maintained in these tales into an Indian Policy, nor could the bits of literary theory and criticism be combined into a method of literary work, though it would be difficult to find anything better of its kind than the summary sketch of the "Odyssey." The merits and demerits of the book resemble those of the system on which it is made. The method is not one to be set to large works, but is fully adequate to delicious *morceaux*. Like Schumann's music, the book is done in bits, which often rise to a high pitch of romantic beauty.

....If anything more were needed to show how wholly and absolutely the English crown is outside and apart from the political life of the country, it is furnished by the last installment of the Queen's diary, *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands, from 1862 to 1882*. It opens with a dedication "To my loyal Highlanders, and especially to the memory of my devoted personal attendant and faithful friend, John Brown," and ends with a notice of his death, in these remarkable words:

"His loss to me is irreparable, for he deservedly possessed my entire confidence; and to say that he is daily, nay, hourly, missed by me, whose lifelong gratitude he won by his constant care, attention and devotion, is but a feeble expression of the truth."

The story of the betrothal of the Princess Louise, as told in this journal, puts an end to the undignified myths circulating about it. An interesting part of the journal is that which relates to Dr. Norman Macleod, and shows the high value which the Queen set upon his ministrations. The entries made on getting news of the tragic death of the young Prince Imperial of France show Victoria's sympathy for the unhappy Eugenie. Throughout the whole journal there is more of the woman than of the Queen, and of simple human interest than of royal magnificence. It is safe to say that no queen of a great empire ever lived so much of the simple, natural life of a woman, and was so much absorbed in it, as this Victoria I. (Franklin Square Library: Harper & Bros.)

....The Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, bring out this season their collection of Easter cards and offerings in richer variety than ever. Lilies and Spring flowers predominate in the designs, which are marked with more simplicity than usual, and are, on the whole, more carefully executed. The two English sparrows in a blooming clematis vine, though not suggestive of Spring, is a delicious piece of work. So is the double card of crocusses and snow-drops and of violets and cherry-blooms, though there is some falling off in this case in delicacy of execution. A very artistic effect is produced by the blooming spray on a dark ground, with a bright yellow butterfly hovering over the lavender flowers. Not less fascinating are some of the smaller ones, among which is a little azure gem with pink wild roses faced by a bunch of grasses and daisies. The novel feature of the production this Spring is the two series of *Easter Carols of Ye Olden Time*, with designs made from the best examples of typography and book ornamentation of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. The first series contains twelve cards, of six different designs, printed in red and black. The second series also twelve in number, contains both prints and carols, on hand-made paper, in old style, encased in parchment, printed in red and black. These cards are put up in various styles and designs of costliness, or less expensive simplicity. Some of them are mounted with great elegance.

....Since its first publication in 1866, *The Bible Word-Book*, by William Aldis Wright, A.M., LL.D., has been a first-rate and standard glossary of archaic words and phrases in the authorized version of the Bible and of the Book of Common Prayer. Mr. Wright, who now holds an important post in Trinity College in the English University of Cambridge, has, since the first publication of his book, served as secretary of the commission for the revision of the Old Testament, a position which has led him through the whole Bible word by word, and given great opportunities for the revision and correction of his book in the second edition, which has just appeared from the press of the Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The collection has grown in size, but shows the most gain in the corrections, the additional illustrations and verifications which have been collected by the author in the course of the eighteen years' reading since the first edition. The manual may be received as a complete repertory of words used in the authorized version with any shade of archaic meaning, and as a ready and useful help to point out exactly what the archaism is.

....The Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, publish, in handsome style, a volume of *Reminiscences and Memorials of the Men of the Revolution and their Families*, by Mr. A. B. Muzzey, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The memoir is a work of love and patriotism, and imprints in permanent form, before they are lost, the recollections of the great men and families of the early years of the Republic by one who knew them. The volume is national in its scope and national in its selections. It is enriched with much that is gay as well as much that is sober, and contains many a racy story that would be spoiled by being torn from its connections and condensed to the newspaper standard. The sketches contained in the volume relate to the Otis, Adams, Quincy, Lincoln, Parker, Munroe, Brown, Kirkland, Ellery families; to the Cincinnati and to many other matters of similar nature; as, for example, the personal appearance of Revolutionary officers and the personal recollections of men engaged in the battle of Lexington, and form altogether a bundle of entertaining and useful historic memorabilia.

....The first series of *Clovernook; or, Recollections of our Neighborhood in the West* was published by Alice Carey, in 1851, and gave her an instant and, as it has since proved, a permanent reputation both in this country and in England. The second series of the same, appeared, we believe, three years later. The stories are of a kind which do not wear out. Their interest depends on human nature itself, and their descriptive power is great enough to justify the assertion of the *Westminster Review* that, up to that time, no American woman had shown, either in prose or poetry, anything like the genius of Alice Carey. It would be a gain for the literary taste of the generation could the popular interest be turned back to take up these perennial stories, which are now offered again to the public in a new and well-made edition, by the Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son.

....We have, from the Messrs. Macmillan & Co., *The Statesman's Year-Book* for 1884, edited by J. Scott Keltie—the twenty-first annual publication. The only manual to compare with this is the "Gotha-Almanack," which is published in French and does not cover the same ground. *The Statesman's Year-Book* is in English and presents the commercial, industrial, political and social statistics of every part of the world which is sufficiently developed and organized to return statistics. They are compiled from the latest official sources, with great minuteness and care to cover the whole ground of statistical knowledge and be an invaluable volume for ready reference.

LITERARY NOTES.

DR. WHITON, of Newark, has nearly completed a small treatise for ordinary Bible students on the Development of Sacred Prophecy from crude to perfected conditions.

....*The Art Age*, one of our most sumptuous publications, has attained an eighth number. The beautiful supplement appended to the last issue contains a fine *fac simile* of Mediæval letter-press.

....*The Week* has now reached its seventeeth or eighteenth issue. The editors and publishers have been altering or augmenting some features of the paper with a view to rendering it still more attractive and readable.

....Mr. Robert Browning's new volume will include within its covers twelve poems in blank verse, the subject of each one being serious in character. The several poems will be largely independent, but a thread of connection will run through the book.

....Prof. T. W. Hunt, of Princeton College, has written a philosophic discussion of "The Principles of Written Discourse," treating the subject with particular attention to the needs of the collegian. The Messrs. A. C. Armstrong are publishing Professor Hunt's work.

....The oldest diary of travel in existence, so far as we know, is that one which records the pilgrimage of Sir Richard Torkington to the Holy Land and Jerusalem itself in 1517. There are two copies, both in manuscript, in the British Museum. A London house are about to print the old Knight's narrative for the perusal of modern travelers.

....A sketch and portrait of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, noted as a Bible-Class teacher and superintendent of Free Kindergarten work, and also a brief account of the life and work of Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomroy, a famous nurse of War times, and matron of the Newton (Mass.) Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls, will be found in the March number of *Woman at Work*.

... *The Critic and Good Literature* (New York) has consented to act as ballot-box in an election for a possible American Academy, consisting, like the French Academy, of "Forty Immortals." Any of our readers who wish to do so may send to the editors of that review a list of the forty living American men of letters whom they consider most worthy of membership in such an institution. The result of the vote will be made known in *The Critic* of April 5th.

....Mrs. Julia McNair Wright has, in the press of Lippincott & Co., a story of English life, "A Wife Hard Won." Col. Charles A. King, the author of the bright American military novel, "The Colonel's Daughter," and of that graphic little magazine sketch, "The Worst Man in the Troop," has written a new story, "Kitty's Conquest," which the same firm bring out this week; and it will be followed by a new novel by Rosa Nouchette Carey, the author of "Queenie's Whim."

....A most reprehensible bit of literary imposture is just now in circulation on the bookstalls of this city and is doubtless being industriously circulated to the four points of the compass. It is entitled "The White Elephant," and it has a somewhat funereal paper cover and is in handy pamphlet form. In the year 1856, Mr. Charles Reade wrote and printed his powerful study of the characteristics of elephant-nature, called "Jack of all Trades: A Matter-of-Fact Romance," a narrative in some respects positively fascinating. The person who is responsible for the appearance of "The White Elephant" has appropriated Mr. Reade's story, and mutilated it to a degree that is simply insufferable. He has inserted the word "white" in a proper relation to the word "elephant" each time it occurs in the text, and otherwise arranged matters to suit his convenience. Such a fraud is a unique combination of the impudent, the awkward, and the amusing. We advise any one to read Mr. Reade's sketch in its original and correct shape, as it is quite worth it. The Messrs. Harper & Bros. have just reprinted in a neat little pamphlet, bearing its correct title.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

[Owing to the bewildering variety recently introduced into the size and form of printing paper, the old designations of books, as 4to, 8vo, 12mo, etc., give so little indication of size that we shall hereafter, for the present, at least, give the measures of books in this list in inches and quarters. The number first given is the length.]

History of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures in the Christian Church. By Edward Reuss, Professor in the University of Strasburg. Translated from the French by David Hunter, B. D. 6¼x8¾, pp. xii, 404. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 3 00

The Beatitudes and other Sermons. By the Rev. A. E. Washburn, D.D., Late Rector of Calvary Church. New York: 7¼x4¾, pp. vi, 300. The same. 1 75

Sermons. By the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Thirteen Thousand. 7¼x5, pp. vii, 271. The same. 0 50

Bible Forget-Me-Nots. A Daily Text-Book of Divine Promises. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches." 2¾x2¾, pp. 94. The same. 0 25

Havergal Forget-Me-Nots. Selections from the writings of Frances Ridley Havergal. 2¾x2¾, pp. 68. The same. 0 25

The Franklin Square Song Collection: containing Two Hundred Favorite Songs and Hymns. No. 2. 9¾x6¾, pp. 176. New York: Harper & Bros. 0 50

Mr. Nobody. A novel. By Mrs. John Kent Spender. (Franklin Square Library.) 11x8, pp. 76. The same. 0 20

Virginia Cookery-Book. Compiled by Mary Stuart Smith. (Franklin Square Library.) 11x8, pp. 70. The same. 0 25

Jack of All Trades. A Matter-of-Fact Romance. Being a Narrative of The Famed Elephant Djek and her Keeper. By Charles Reade, author of "It is Never Too Late to Mend," etc. 7¾x4¾, pp. 49. The same. 0 15

The Picture. By Charles Reade. 7¾x4¾, pp. 48. The same. 0 15

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia. A Study of Historical Biography. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D., LL.D., author of "Turkistan." In two volumes. 9x5¾. Vol. I., pp. xix, 446. Vol II., pp. xi, 563. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. 10 00

Bound Together: A Sheaf of Papers. By the author of "Wet Days at Edgewood," etc. 7¾x4¾, pp. viii, 291. The same. 1 25

The Voice of Christian Life in Song; or, Hymns and Hymn Writers of Many Lands and Ages. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family." 6¾x4¼, pp. 353. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. 1 00

The Way of the Cross and other Tales. By Emily S. Holt, author of "Mistress Margery," etc. 6¾x4¼, pp. 128. The same. 0 63

The Encyclopædia Britannica. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. (American Reprint.) With a Complete Index. Volume XVI., Mos—Mos. 10¼x7, pp. 980. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddard Co. (Limited).

A Catholic Dictionary. Containing some account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious orders of the Catholic Church. By William E. Addis, Secular Priest, sometime Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland, and Thomas Arnold, M.A., Fellow of the same University. 9¾x6, pp. vi, 897. New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co.

The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces. By Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, author of "Superior Fishing," etc. Illustrated. 7¾x4¾, pp. 284. New York: Orange Judd Company. 2 00

Doomed Religions: A Series of Essays on Great Religions of the World; with a preliminary Essay on Primordial Religion, and a Supplemental Essay on Lifeless and Corrupt Forms of Christianity. Edited by Rev. J. M. Reid, D.D., LL.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 7¾x4¾, pp. 415. New York: Phillips & Hunt; Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe. 1 50

Clear Light from the Spirit World. By Kate Irving. 7¾x4¾, pp. 201. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. London: S. Low, Son & Co. 1 25

Times of Frederick I. By Z. Topelius. Translated from the original Swedish. (The Surgeon's Stories.) 7x4¾, pp. 370. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1 25

Bethesda. By Barbara Elbon. 7¾x4¾, pp. 313. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1 00

The Principles of Written Discourse. By Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D., Professor in the College of New Jersey, editor of "Cædmon's Exodus and Daniel." 7¾x4¾, pp. xi, 362. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1 00

The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records Stated Anew, with special Reference to the Doubts and Discoveries of Modern Times. By George Rawlinson, M.A., Editor of "The History of Herodotus," etc. From the London edition, with the Notes translated by Rev. A. N. Arnold. 7¾x4¾, pp. vi, 464. New York: John B. Alden.

Injureseul; a Satire for Science, by A. J. H. Duganne. 7¾x4¾, pp. 314. New York: American Book Print Company.

Female Hygiene and Female Diseases. By J. K. Shirk, M.D., Member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. 7¾x4¾, pp. 107. Lancaster, Pa.: The Lancaster Publishing Co.

Biogen. A Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life. By Prof. Elliott Cones, Member of The National Academy of Sciences; etc. Second Edition. 6x8, pp. 62. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 0 75

The White Elephant. A Story. By Charles Reade, author of "A Terrible Temptation," etc. 7¾x4¾, pp. 88. New York: Gibson & King. 0 25

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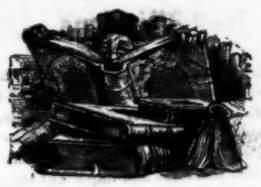

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Religious Intelligence.

MR. MOODY'S MISSION IN LONDON.

THE American Evangelists have spent five of their six months' campaign in London; and, if we may judge from the accounts of the London press, they have reason to be content with the results. It is said that the meetings have not created the furor which the meetings of 1875 created; but they have, perhaps, been more successful as respects the neglected classes. Mr. Moody's complaint, nine years ago, was that the church-goers crowded out the unconverted. Now he is satisfied with the manner in which the "home heathen" are being influenced. In all the sections of the great city where the Evangelists have labored this Winter great and permanent results were wrought. Islington, Wandsworth, Stepney, Battersea, Stratford, New Cross and St. Pancras have witnessed crowded meetings and numerous conversions. The services at New Cross closed on Sunday, March 6th, and after a few days in Edinburgh, the Evangelists opened the campaign in St. Pancras. The scenes at New Cross, where the Evangelists remained twenty days, have no parallel, we are told, in local annals. New Cross is the southeastern suburb of the great metropolis and is the least local in its character of any of the points included in the plan of the season's work. Endless crowds came from the whole surrounding territory, and in them all classes were represented. Many characters known to the police were drawn to the tabernacle. At one of the services 850 men stood up for prayer; and on the closing night there were seventy who rose on the platform alone.

It is remarked that men rise more readily than women, although on one Sunday afternoon not less than 200 women stood up to be prayed for. Sometimes the Tabernacle is filled chiefly with church-goers. On one occasion at New Cross, Mr. Moody, wishing to make room for the unconverted, asked all who were Christians to rise. When nearly the whole audience, who did not suspect his design, rose, he told them not to sit down again, as the service was intended for the unconverted, who were waiting outside. Many withdrew good-naturedly to a tent and held a prayer-meeting, while hundreds of unconverted people took the vacated places.

It was calculated that, up to the time of their second week in New Cross, Messrs. Moody and Sankey had reached one million people, in over 200 services, the average attendance being 5,000. After the St. Pancras or King's Cross meetings, the Evangelists go to Addison Road, and finally to Croyden. They have refused all invitations to other places, and will leave for America for needed rest when they have finished at Croyden. Their mission, as a whole, has proved a greater success than the most sanguine dared hope for. Of the spiritual results, the Evangelists and their fellow-workers express themselves in terms of devout gratitude. Not only so, but divines, both Churchmen and Dissenters, have been led in these meetings to discover the points upon which they are agreed.

The London papers are filled with interesting accounts of the meetings, from which we make a number of selections:

"At Stratford there were seldom less than 6,000 persons in the West Ham Hall at night; sometimes there were nearly 7,000. Overflow meetings were also held each evening at the Congregational Church, into which as many as 2,000 were sometimes crowded. When we say that upward of 3,000 names have been sent in by the workers to the committee as those of persons who entered the inquiry-room at Mr. Moody's invitation as anxious inquirers concerning the Way of Life, we shall not be understood to affirm that all these are converted, or that they will be additions to Church life; but without doubt a large proportion did leave the room at peace with God. To our minds, the most interesting and impressive side of the whole movement is seen only in the inquiry room. There one comes into contact with soul agony, with life tragedies, with perplexing mental entanglements, and with sad, sad stories of sin-sick prodigals, weary of the far-off land, and just waiting to be led home. The writer has spoken with infidels, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Christadelphians, as well as church and chapel-goers of all kinds. And a more soul-refreshing work it is impossible to imagine.

"But the most unusual feature in connection with this mission has been the presence night after night of a considerable number of professed infidels. Two nights before Mr. Moody commenced his work, Mr. Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting of his friends and supporters in the Town-hall. There were some thousands unable to get inside, so eager was the desire to hear him. Many who were then his disciples are now disciples of a better Master, and the leader of the Cromwell Club, under whose auspices Mr. Bradlaugh lectured, has not only attended the services every night for the last week, but actually invited Mr. Moody to his home to tea. Mr. Moody went, and when he came on to the platform, he brought the man and his daughter with him, and gave them seats by his side. Mr. Moody assured us that the confidence of the infidels in their position had been thoroughly shaken. The evening service, when he specially addressed them from the words, Their rock is not as our Rock, was one of the most remarkable and powerful we have ever attended. We were not at all surprised that one, at least, who came in a professed atheist went home a happy and humble believer."

"Women are playing a noble part in the mission. They have gone into the depths, and personally invited the most depraved. Not content with this, they have actually escorted them singly and in gangs to the place of meeting. They founded baby-home, did these sisters, and nursed the infants while poor mothers attended the services. At other times they stayed in the miserable home, tending the little family, rather than let the 'non-church-going' mother lose a chance of hearing the Evangelists. The mothers who would not be separated from their babies were also provided for. Mr. Moody is never weary of relating how a lady, finding every other offer to fail, accompanied a poor mother to the hall, and sat beside her to carry out the baby—a cross one—when it cried. The little thing proved very noisy, but the mother was blessed; and, to use Mr. Moody's words, although she attended daily, the baby never cried after the mother's conversion."

"The fruits of the London work in 1875 are to be found in every part of the city, and in almost every town in England. When the meetings were at Clapham, a lady helped in the mission who had worked in the Camberwell Hall in 1875. She took the names and addresses of those with whom she conversed in the inquiry-room. She has kept up a correspondence with them in all these years. At Christmas she sends them cards. Not one out of the thirty-five has gone back."

At New Cross, "five hundred chairs, immediately facing Mr. Moody, are roped off for navvys, bricklayers, and others who happen to attend in their working garb. These seats rapidly fill up, the men being immensely delighted with the consideration thus shown them. A more earnest, sympathetic body of worshipers could not be desired than confront the Evangelists nightly. Mr. Moody directs his remarks mainly to them, and is at times much moved by the manner in which they cheer him on. In the preliminary service of song, Mr. Sankey allows these men occasionally to choose the hymns they wish to be sung. Mr. Moody gets a pretty unanimous answer from them to any question he puts; and some of these grimy fellows, fresh from their toil, are among the most penitent of his hearers. Within the hall there is an entire absence of excitement. Outside there is commotion; but it is in no way occasioned by the people arriving or departing. The hawkers of hymn-books and photographs of the Evangelists rend the air with their cries. This they do on the Sunday even; and, although Mr. Moody has communicated with the police authorities, they are powerless to put down what has become a positive nuisance, to say the least. Publicans in the neighborhood readily distribute tickets among their customers, and a noted infidel is said by this means to have been brought to a knowledge of the truth."

"A great blessing has come to several of the young clergy in the Stratford district. Some who were wavering, or even hostile, have been brought into fullest sympathy with the work. There will be large additions, it is expected, to the membership of all the places of worship whose pastors were in sympathy with the meetings. A manifest blessing has come to not a few of the railway men, of whom there are so many in the district. It is known that some men who were notorious drunkards have been reclaimed."

"Mr. Moody is an adept at handling the multitude. His resources are inexhaustible; hence he never allows the interest to flag. He puts himself on good terms with his hearers at the outset and retains it at all hazards. Nothing must be permitted to come between him and the audience. People never weary of the addresses, which seldom exceed thirty minutes, and into which are compressed living, burning illustrations to suit the moment. Mr. Moody does not take 'heads' to his discourses, because, to use his own words, while he can get on very well up to 'thirdly,' after that he 'finds himself lost.'"

"At the close of the after-meeting, Mr. Moody asks 'all those who have risen and any others who desire to become Christians to step into the inquiry-room.' This, with many, may be regarded as the heavier cross of the two. But there is nothing very dreadful about this chamber. Take Sunday afternoon as a typical occasion. While the audience remained seated, about three hundred women passed into the inquiry-room. The workers, as they passed along, having spoken to anxious ones, have prevailed upon these to enter also. Mr. Moody, standing on a chair in the center of the room, asks the workers to recite passages from Scripture, illustrating the subject of his discourse, and which also make the way of salvation plain. About twenty texts are given. Then, turning to one of the officials, the Evangelist says: "Mr. Seagrum, where are your sins?' *Mr. S.:* 'Laid upon Christ.' *Mr. M.:* 'How do you know that?' *Mr. S.:* 'The Bible says so.' Mr. Moody must have an anecdote even in the inquiry-room to illustrate substitution. He next offers the following brief prayer, the inquirers audibly repeating the words after him: 'O Lord, help me! O Lord, save me! Have mercy upon me a sinner. Help me to believe and trust thee from this day.' Mr. Moody offers a few words of encouragement and guidance, and then tells the workers to open their Bibles and point the anxious ones to the Saviour. Those who have been spoken with have the option of placing their name and address upon a printed card. At Stratford, 3,800 of these cards were signed by inquirers, all of whom are now being visited by Christian friends."

"The afternoon meetings, at New Cross, have been attended by the more genteel residents, the working-class element being strongly represented at all the night meetings. On one occasion Mr. Stone, a partner in a firm of biscuit-makers, brought seven hundred of the factory hands and their families. One evening the Bishop of Rochester, who is an out-and-out supporter of the work, was present, and followed with the keenest interest the whole proceedings."

"People are coming to esteem it a privilege to be even a doorkeeper in connection with the mission [New Cross]. Several undergraduates, the fruits of Mr. Moody's mission at Cambridge, are ever present, and give dignity and tone to the mission staff. Mr. Studd, of cricketing fame, captain of the Cambridge eleven, looks after the young converts. A son of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp is chief steward; and another Cantab, Mr. Deacon, a son of the banker, has charge of the platform. Lady Beauchamp not only sings in the choir herself, and assists generally, but her two fair daughters are also active workers."

THE French Parliament has recently been engaged in the discussion of a measure, the reorganization of the municipal councils, which closely concerns the Concordat. According to the union of State and Church established by the First Napoleon, the communes are compelled to appropriate the necessary expenses of worship not covered by the Budget of the state. The new law proposes to release the communes from this obligation. The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill, but the Senate had not at the last accounts, passed on it finally. Senator Pressense made a speech in opposition to it. He declared that, although he believed in the separation of Church and State, he desired to see it accomplished justly and properly by the state. The Concordat was the acknowledged law of the state, and until the state disowned it, it ought to be observed. To cut off the supplies of the churches through the communes, and thus induce the latter to petition for the separation of Church and State would be cowardly and unjust. The bill passed the first reading by a majority of three. Dr. De Pressense hopes to defeat it. He says it would "entail much suffering and privation, specially upon our Protestant clergy, the majority of whom have never had more than five francs a day to live upon," and is inspired by hostility to religion. M. Paul Bert, the leader in the movement for the abolition of the Concordat, avers that "Worship and public instruction are as directly opposed to each other as darkness and light."

....The following is a summary of the educational work among the Mormons, by the Evangelical Churches:

Churches.	*Schools.*	*Teachers.*	*Pupils.*
Episcopal	5	23	770
Methodist	9	21	700
Congregational	26	38	1,500
Presbyterian	35	56	2,500
Baptist	2	8	120
Total	77	146	5,590

....The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reports 3,863 traveling ministers, an increase of 127; 5,892 local preachers; 894,132 members, an increase of 26,747. There were 29,232 baptisms of infants, and 43,994 of adults. The collections for missions amounted to $227,640, an increase of nearly $20,000.

Missions.

IT is an interesting account which the Rev. S. Macfarlane gives, in the *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society, of the founding of mission stations on the Fly River, in New Guinea. It will be remembered that missionaries first navigated this large and important stream a few years ago, and that more recently they discovered an easy and safe passage into its mouth. The last trip made is the one described in the February number of the *Chronicle*. The first landing place was on the Island of Mibu, at the mouth of the river. Mr. Macfarlane named the place Port Spicer. A site for a mission station was chosen on high ground, between the shore and a deserted village. Mibu proves to be a sort of neutral ground between hostile tribes, which visit it alternately, and Mr. Macfarlane hopes to act as a peacemaker between them. Work on the buildings was begun at once.

"The morning after we arrived the material for the house was landed, and very soon the forest was echoing the sound of American axes and cross-cut saws. In a short time posts nine feet long were cut from the best of wood close by, and by night we had them all erected and leveled, and the lower wall plates of the house laid and secured; and no house in the whole mission has a better foundation. I spent two days with them erecting the house, and then left them to finish it with the help of the crew from the 'Ellengowan,' whilst I went in the 'Venture' to Bampton at the mouth of the river to locate Etage [a native teacher] and his wife."

Bampton is the place where two South Sea teachers and their wives were murdered, the first martyrs of the New Guinea mission.

"The natives are still considered a thieving, treacherous, savage tribe, delighting in skull-hunting. However, they are friendly, and intermarrying with the people at Darnley, and Etage is a Darnley islander whom they are delighted to have as their teacher. They were very suspicious of our boat till they knew who we were; then there was wild excitement, shouting Etage's and my name. Women and children came from their hiding-places and crowded round us on the beach. A large canoe was launched to fetch Etage's goods, and a house given up to him. They promised to take great care of him, and listen to his message. Thus all our new stations have been formed with every prospect of success. We have now a chain of stations from Dauan to Mibu at convenient distances from each other, and, although some of them are on islands off the coast, they must not be confounded with the islands in Torres Straits. They are almost connected with the mainland at low water, and the natives are the same as those at Katau and Turetture. In this western branch of the mission we have at present *six* stations on the new Guinea Coast, and four on islands in Torres Straits. From Mibu we hope very soon to branch out in all directions. The town of Kiwai can be distinctly seen from Mibu on the eastern side of the river, the population of which is supposed to be about one thousand. The still larger town of Samari is only ten miles from it. Sumaiut is ten miles in the opposite direction, and there is a large village on the western side nearly opposite Mibu. With all these people we have had intercourse, and they know that 'missionary' means *peace*. It is already the pass-word in the Fly River."

At Saibai, an island near the coast, Mr. Macfarlane organized a church consisting of thirty-two members. He thinks Saibai will furnish the best teachers for the Fly River missions. For years the Saibaians held out against the Gospel. The teacher had to fly for his life twice. They frequently tried to kill him. Now several of them are in training for teachers, and four more have offered themselves.

....The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society at Kageye, at the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, contemplate the removal of the station much further South, on account of the unhealthiness of Kageye. They will probably settle in Msalala, in Mirambo's territory. The king is quite willing for them to do so, and is able to give them needed protection. Msalala is only a short distance from one of the arms of the Lake, and it is out of the track of the Arabs, who exert a malign influence on missions. The Rev. Messrs. O'Flaherty and Ashe are still in Uganda, and are meeting with great encouragement. In August they baptized nine men, seven women, and four children, making, with those previously baptized, a total of twenty-seven. Four couples were united in Christian marriage.

....The conduct of the Malagassy Christians during the trying times of the French invasion and attempted subjugation has been beyond all praise. The Rev. T. T. Matthews, of the London Society, says that "anything more creditable to the spirit of true Christianity than the conduct of the Hovas toward the French subjects has been seldom seen." The church at Ambatonakanga, with which Mr. Matthews is connected, has improved the past year in nearly every aspect. For the support of the Gospel it raised $100 more than in the previous year, and has agreed to help support five evangelists.

....A Protestant village, formed on the site of a village destroyed by the Russo-Turkish war, in the Caucasus, has adopted a constitution which forbids the use of intoxicating liquor except as a beverage. It introduces many other reforms, and is highly praised by some of the Armenians. The village consists of forty-five houses. Many families of Molokans have applied for places in the village.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR APRIL 6th.

PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.—Acts XVIII. 23–28; XIX. 1–7.

NOTES.—Paul's third missionary journey begins Acts xviii, 23, and ends Acts xxi, 17, with his fifth visit to Jerusalem. During this period, besides his missionary journeys and work at Ephesus, he wrote the two Epistles to the Corinthians, that to the Galatians and to the Romans. The last quarter closed with Paul still at Corinth. In the interval before the third and last missionary journeys, he sailed to Syria in company with Priscilla and Aquila, called on the way at Ephesus, landed at Cæsarea, "saluted the Church at Jerusalem" and returned to the starting point of all his missionary journeys at Antioch. Probably the distrust of the Jewish Christians at Jerusalem explains his brief stay in the Holy City.———Verse 23. A new start from Antioch.—He had been in Phrygia certainly twice before and in Galatia once. The apostle's eye was not on the countries, but on the churches. The important point is that he visited all of them.———"*In order.*"—One after the other.———Verse 24. "*Apollos.*"—Probably short for Apollonius. This episode of Apollos occurred after Paul had visited Ephesus on his way to Jerusalem. When he came back Apollos was already in Corinth.———"*An eloquent man.*"—Alexandria was the chief school in the East, and contained multitudes of Jews who studied Platonism, with a large mixture of Judaism.———"*Mighty in the Scriptures.*"—Great in exposition and preaching.———Verse 25. The Revision translates, "*This man had been instructed in the way of the Lord.*"—Probably, from his youth he had known, through some of the Baptist's disciples, the doctrine of the Messiah and all that the Baptists taught of the new life as founded on faith in the Messiah and repentance.———"*Fervent in Spirit.*"—Boiling over. He could not repress his devoted zeal.———Verse 26. "*Aquila and Priscilla. . . took him unto them.*"—They came to Ephesus in the same ship with Paul, who must have been absent at this time, or they would have taken Apollos to him. They taught him the doctrines of the Cross, the Resurrection, the Spirit and the Pentecostal view of Christianity.———Verse 27. "*Helped them much which had believed through grace*"—*i. e.*, is the young Christians as against the Jews and the Judaizers. Saving faith is by grace.———Verse 28. "*Mightily.*"—The word contains a metaphor from a well-drawn bow, and implies that Apollos delivered the truth with sure aim and rapid shots, like arrows from a mighty bow.———Chap. xix. Verse 1. From Apollos we now pass to another similar episode with which, however, we do not know that he had any connection. While Apollos was in Corinth, Paul came to Ephesus from the inland regions of Phrygia, etc.———Verse 2 (Revision). "*Did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed*"—This is not a doctrinal, but a practical inquiry, suggested by obvious defects in their style of discipleship, which indicated that they had not received the Pentecostal graces.——— "*We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost*"—*i. e.*, so far from having received the Holy Ghost, we did not hear him mentioned.———Verse 3. "*Unto John's Baptism.*—They must have been more than mere disciples of John; for they are called believers. They seem to have been in the same situation as Apollos.———Verses 4—7 are the exact counterpart of Apollos's history with Paul substituted for Aquila and Priscilla. Paul's teaching, in this case, corresponds to what Aquila and Priscilla taught when they "expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly."

Instruction.—Apollos is a splendid example of the right use of small opportunities. Not despising nor discouraged by the slender equipment with which he began, God's blessing magnified it like another miracle of the loaves and fishes. Notice how Christ stands above all the prophets and John, and how Christian life is marked with defect and leanness until enriched by Pentecostal graces. Notice the liberal charity which welcomed Apollos and the others as disciples, though they had not yet received the highest gifts. They were advancing toward them. They were welcomed because, like the Brahmo Somaj, they were advancing toward the light. The trouble with the Judaizers was that, though they may have believed more than Apollos and the others, they were receding from the light. Paul rebaptized in this case; but the Anabaptist doctrine cannot be proved on the strength of this example.

Notice, also, the illustration given in this lesson, first of the teachable spirit in Apollos. A brilliant student from the University at Alexandria, he submitted to be taught by the craftsmen, Aquila and his wife. They caught the light from the apostle and reflected it back to Apollos, who, in turn, made it shine in his ministry.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

IN the House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, bills were introduced to prohibit the importation of opium, to increase the efficiency of the militia, and to suspend for two years the coinage of the silver dollar. On Tuesday the Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed, with all the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole except one. The amendment increasing by $400,000 the appropriation for the free delivery system was rejected. Bills were reported making an appropriation to construct Revenue Marine vessels for use in Alaskan waters, authorizing the construction of bridges over the Niagara and Hudson rivers, and reducing the number of naval cadets one-half. On Wednesday the Indian Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and the Bonded Whisky Extension bill was taken up again and the discussion was continued through Thursday. A number of pensions were granted on Friday. On Saturday a bill was reported for the return of the balance of the Chinese Indemnity Fund. The Bonded Whisky bill was further debated.

....On Monday, of last week, the Senate passed the resolution making an appropriation for the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle, and the bill extending the Court of Alabama Claims to December. On Tuesday a bill was reported providing for an inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink. A report was made against the expediency of establishing a military academy to train Indian youth. The greater part of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday was taken up with discussion of the bill fixing the salary of the United States District Judges at $5,000 and the Blair Educational bill. A bill was introduced to provide for the admission of the State of Cacawa, comprising the present Territory of Washington and part of Idaho. The admission is not to take place before March 4th, 1885. The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

....The Ohio legislature passed a bill last week providing that "the contract system of employing convicts shall not exist in any form in the Ohio Penitentiary, but the prisoners shall be employed by the state, and in such a way as to in the least possible manner interfere with or affect free labor, and the managers shall use every effort to so dispose of all merchandise as to avoid injurious competition with any business of the citizens of the state. All prisoners under the age of twenty-two years shall be employed at handwork exclusively for the purpose of acquiring a trade."

....The Philadelphia circus man, Forepaugh, has gotten the start of Barnum. A white elephant, belonging to the former, arrived in this country last week and was at once sent to Philadelphia. It is of a light gray color, with pink spots on its ears and trunk, stands 4 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about a ton. The keepers declare it to be a genuine white elephant from Siam, whereas opposition circus men hint darkly that its pallor is due to some bleaching operation.

....There was a serious outbreak between the Irish and the Italians in Mulberry Street, New York, on Sunday evening. The street was blocked by combatants and all kinds of weapons were used. Several pistol shots were fired, but no one, so far as known, was struck by the bullets. A great number of windows and some heads were broken. The riot was quelled by the police, and a number of Italians were arrested.

....There are now ten crevasses in the levees on the west side of the Mississippi River, between Vicksburg and New Orleans, all pouring great volumes of water into the country which these levees were intended to protect. The great Morganza is the largest of these crevasses, being now nearly a mile wide, with probably an average depth of ten feet, the water going through like a mill-race.

....Commander Gorringe, was, on Saturday last, appointed receiver of the American Ship-Building Company. Its business will be continued by him.

....It is reported that Bogan Cash, of South Carolina, is roaming around disguised as a Negro.

FOREIGN.

....The reward of £1,000, offered last week by Admiral Hewitt for Osman Digma's head, excited general contempt. The British War Secretary, the Marquis of Hartington, ordered the offer to be withdrawn in the most judicious manner possible. The recent reports in regard to the operations of Osman Digma have been at variance with one another. One report was that his force was increasing; another that, fearing to lose his head, he had fled to the interior with a few followers, whereupon many deserted his army and fled to Suakim; still another that he was summoning the tribes and making hostile preparations with renewed confidence. The chief anxiety now is with regard to the safety of General Gordon at Khartûm. As long ago as March 4th he held a conference with the consuls of Austria, Greece and France, and declared to them that he would be unable to defend the town against the tribes advancing from the south, north and west. He hoped to be relieved. Advices, apparently not authenticated, were received in Cairo last week that General Gordon had made a successful sortie and relieved Halfays, a point that had been open to the attacks of the rebels; but, until the issue of the encounter is positively known the anxiety for his fate will continue unabated; and even if General Gordon was successful in that engagement, it is now generally recognized that the rescue of the Egyptian garrisons from the Sûdan without intervention of English forces is an impossibility.

....It is announced that the French forces in Tonquin have captured the citadel of Thai Uguyen. Their attention will now be directed to Hung-Hoa. After the capture of Hung-Hoa, it is said that the French will fix the western frontier of Tonquin at Tuan-Kwan, which is now in possession of the Black Flags. The Black Flags will be allowed to retain all the towns from Tuan-Kwan to Sao-Kai, on condition that they will guarantee the free navigation of the upper Song Koi River. The northern frontier of Tonquin will extend from Phulanghuong to Tuan-Kwan, by way of Phubinh and Phu-doan-hong. It has been decided that the French campaign in Tonquin will terminate with the capture of Hung-Hoa.

....Great excitement has been created in Toronto by the disclosure of a plot to overthrow the majority of the Mowat Government in the legislature of the Province of Ontario. This majority is only twelve, and it is opposed to the policy of the present Dominion majority. On Monday night of last week the speaker announced that he held in his hand two envelopes, containing respectively $1,000 and $800, which were offered to two members of the majority for their votes. Mr. Mowat then gave a full history of the case, showing a plot to buy up the majority. The whole matter was referred for investigation to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Several arrests were immediately made.

....Dispatches from Madrid state that Sir R. D. Morier, British Ambassador to Spain, is going to London to report proposals of the Spanish Government for the contemplated commercial treaty with England and for an agreement between England and Spain with reference to Morocco. This last project is induced by the suspicious maneuvers of France in regard to Morocco.

....Telegrams from Dublin state that the Irish Nationalists have been defeated in many places in the election for Poor Law Guardians. This is notably the case at Bollinglass, Parsontown and Tullamore, where great efforts were made to oust the anti-Parnellites.

....The famous Rosedale mines, in Yorkshire, England, which have been closed for a long time, have just been let on a twenty-one years' lease to a company, and they are to be worked on a large scale. Valuable beds of jet have lately been discovered on the property.

....The eighty-seventh anniversary of the Emperor William's birthday was celebrated in Berlin, on Saturday last, as a public holiday. Prince Bismarck gave his dinner to the diplomatic corps in the evening and Minister Sargent attended.

... A petition has been received by the French Government from the Frenchmen of Réunion and Mauritius, urging that the present situation of affairs in Madagascar be terminated, as it is disastrous to French commerce. The petition advocates a French protectorate over the island.

....The state of Mr. Gladstone's health is causing considerable anxiety, though the latest advices are to the effect that he is improving.

....A number of important Nihilist arrests have been made recently at Kief, Russia, and it is rumored that Degaieff is among them.

....Matthew Arnold delivered his lecture on Emerson in London, last week. He did not refer to his visit to America.

....The Italian Ministry resigned last week.

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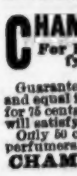

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JOSEPH COOK ON THE NEW CREED.

WE have said many things favorably of Mr. Joseph Cook and of his Boston Lectureship; but his assault, last week, on the new Creed of the churches to which he belongs, compels us to say, with *The Congregationalist*, that, if this is to be his gait, "he will lose and deserve to lose" both his influence and the power to exert it.

This Creed has been published for several weeks, and, in the wide discussions it has provoked, its evangelical character has been generally recognized.

The origin and purpose of the Creed is well-known. It was not framed to be imposed on the Independent churches, or even to be discussed, amended, or voted on by any official body representing them.

There was a general demand for some such a revised creed; but it was not an easy thing to achieve on Congregational principles. The National Council only yielded to the demand in the most guarded way, with every precaution not to compromise the freedom of faith in the local churches. The extreme limit to which that body would go was to select twenty-five persons to do the work on their own responsibility, over their own names, and for itself to say that they were representative men worthy to be trusted, who did not elect themselves to the work, nor take it up in the interest of a school or a section, or a faction, but at the invitation of the National Council. It was a great mark of confidence to have such a trust reposed in them; but it amounted to nothing more than a testimonial of confidence. The twenty-five gentlemen had do the work on their own responsibility, and to publish it over the names of as many as would sign the result, and let it go for what it was worth.

All this was done, and after a deliberate three years the Creed is now published over the names of twenty-two of the original committee—a very remarkable unanimity when we consider how people hold on to words and phrases in theological discussions, and that the whole responsibility of this Creed was thrown onto its signers.

It is worth while to remember who these twenty-two signers are; for they are well and honorably known both to the American public and the American churches: Pres. J. H. Seelye, Prof. Chas. M. Mead, Dr. Dexter, Dr. McKenzie, Dr. Jas. E. Johnson, Professor Fisher, Dr. Geo. L. Walker, Professor Ladd, Dr. Sam'l P. Leeds, Dr. Coe, Dr. William M. Taylor, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. A. F. Beard, Pres. W. W. Patton, President Fairchild, President Andrews, Dr. Z. Eddy, Prof. J. T. Hyde, Dr. A. B. Robbins, Dr. C. L. Goodell, Dr. Richard Cordley and Prof. George Mooar.

It was to be expected that so large a matter would come up promptly in Mr. Cook's court of appeals for all questions human and divine. He has the right of any other free citizen to say, within the limits of truth and discretion, what he thinks of the composition of the Commission, its method of work, and the result.

But he has done much more, and committed one of those mistakes which endanger the good a man has already done. He puts himself in the position of a hot partisan. He strikes out recklessly, and intimates that no good can come of a Commission of this kind, that a few busybodies will control it, and that there are always enough of easy-going, good-natured members to manufacture a majority of signatures. It is unfortunate that this view did not strike him earlier, and that he has now left it to his opponents to hint that it is a *post eventum* wisdom, of the common but questionable kind which is born of dissatisfaction with the result. It is also against his outcry that it dies away in open intimations that a new commission is to be raised, and the same dangers risked again to correct the results of the first.

Our correspondent "Winthrop" relates, in the letter published this week, that, when the lecturer reached the climax of his oratory, his clerical hearers broke into laughter. Mr. Cook is funny, without knowing it, when he describes the Commission as an irresponsible company of conservatives, on the one hand, led about by what he chooses to call a lot of "latitudinarians," on the other.

We should like to have him state who these latitudinarians are who led about, in this ignominious way, the fifteen or twenty conservative men who composed the solid core of the Commission. What superior stuff enters into the composition of this high-sounding Cæsar that gives him the right to blot in this fashion men whom the churches trust, and whom the representatives of the churches have honored by imposing on them the responsibilities of this Commission?

Mr. Cook makes another fatal mistake. He misapprehends the purpose of the Creed. It may have been a disappointment to him and to some others that it was not a theological creed. But it is not, and was not intended to be. The thing aimed at is to get as far as possible off the ground and out of the region of theology. For the first time since the Apostles' Creed, the attempt is made to construct a Confession, on the basis of the Christian religion, as distinct from Christian theology. The two cannot be absolutely distinct; for religion is essentially involved in theology and theology in religion; but there is, nevertheless, a difference between them, which gave the Commission a distinct line to follow, without meddling with vexed points in theology, and without falling into theological forms of expression. This is the marked and exceptional feature of the work as a practical confessional Creed. It contains little theology, but all the solid, essential, and redeeming substance of the Christian religion in an inspiring, nourishing, practical or confessional form. To have made such an attempt is honor enough. To have succeeded in it as well as they did, is an imperishable fame, whose reward will not be dimmed or diminished by misrepresentation.

We do not profess to follow out the long bill of exceptions presented by Mr. Cook. All the counts repeat substantially the one complaint that the Creed does not go off the ground of religious confession into that of theological definition, which is exactly what it did not propose to do. We submit that the question on which this confession will stand or fall is whether it gathers into its affirmations the great vital characteristic and positive facts and principles of the Christian religion, and not whether it performs the negative office of keeping out all erratic folk or erratic opinion. This is a function for which the so-called damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed were invented. Mr. Cook's criticisms are aimed at the same end as the comminations and serve the same useful purpose, and run the same danger of being omitted.

The wide collection of opinion which has been made and published as to this Creed leaves the Boston lecturer pretty much alone in his tempestuous sensibility. The criticisms made on it are moderate and, in general, friendly. Mark Hopkins, President of the American Board though he is, does not share Mr. Cook's fear that it will cut the nerve of evangelistic work, but calls it "able and judicious," and predicts that it will be accepted. President Bartlett adds his voice to the sum of conservative commendation. Dr. Arthur Little likes it well. Dr. Storrs expresses himself to the same effect; and Dr. John E. Todd declares that the objections to it must be based only on what it omits, which is inconsiderable, and that there is no creed which contains so little to which evangelical believers in general will object. Against all this Mr. Cook's fulmination tapers off in an anti-climax of ludicrous failure to alarm the vigilant keepers of Orthodoxy.

But, however weak he appears in this case as a foe, he may well be feared as a friend, especially by the thinly-disguised, dissenting commissioner, about whose person he makes such an ineffectual shade. Does Mr. Cook suppose that he is going to put down the solid fact and strong signatures of this declaration by parading specters in evidence which cannot be challenged! Already Dr. Dexter has met him with flat denial. Others would do the same only it is not worth their while to deny what is not evidence.

THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN TURKEY.

WE hope that the Government at Washington realizes the importance of the present crisis in the relations of this country with Turkey. It is not a political question which is involved. We have no designs upon Turkey, no wish to annex any part of her territory or to interfere with the authority of her Sultan. On the contrary, we desire to maintain the most friendly relations with that Empire. It is difficult to see what possible advantage it can be to Turkey to interrupt these friendly relations, which, in past years, she has sought to cultivate. But we understand that the present Grand Vizier, whose hostility to all foreigners and all Christians is well known, has assumed a position of hostility to General Wallace, our Minister at Constantinople, which may involve serious consequences.

The question at issue is one which involves the lives and property of all Americans residing in the Turkish Empire. The unsettled condition of the country exposes them to many dangers; but the Turkish Government has the power to protect them and has the power to punish those who attack them. When it fails to do so it is from lack of will and not from lack of power. When murderers and robbers go unpunished it is because they are protected by the Government officials. Up to the present time Americans have lived and traveled in Turkey with comparative safety, because it was well understood that the Government of the United States had influence enough at Constantinople to protect them. Let this impression once be removed, and there will be no safety for life or property in the Empire.

The murderers of Mr. Coffing, Mr. Merriam and the missionaries at Jaffa were pursued and punished with a vigor which, for a time, put an end to crime in those provinces. But since the murder of Mr. Parsons, Americans have been robbed and attacked with constantly increasing impunity in all parts of the country, and the Government at Constantinople has shown less and less inclination to protect them.

There is now an accumulation of such cases on hand, the worst of which is that of the murderous attack made, last Summer, on Dr. Reynolds and Mr. Knapp, near Bitlis, where the chief criminal has been fully identified, but goes unpunished. We understand that these cases have been vigorously pressed by General Wallace, and that he has been supported by the State Department; but the Turkish Government seems of late to have attained a perfection in the art of "how not to do it," which is remarkable even at Constantinople. It maintains a Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is an upright and kindly gentleman, but who is simply a figure-head and has no power or influence of any kind. Its Grand Vizier, who is the only minister having any authority, devotes himself to attacking the treaty rights of foreigners and the traditional privileges of Christians, and when appealed to, refers everything to the Foreign Minister, or, when this becomes too absurd to be tolerated, declares that he has no authority, that everything is decided at the palace, where, of course, the applicant is referred back to the ministers.

Under this system the many outrages committed upon American citizens of course remain unpunished. Every demand is met by a *non possumus* from some source, and, of late, we understand, by a positive refusal to do anything. It is plain that, if our Government accepts this situation and submits to it, there is no use in maintaining a Minister at Constantinople, and no hope of protecting American citizens in the Turkish Empire. This is a test case. The Turkish Government is experimenting upon the forbearance of our Government, as it has so often upon that of other governments. It has oftentimes proved a very dangerous experiment, and led to war and loss of territory. We do not want any excuse for a war with Turkey. We have no desire to injure her in any way; but she should be made to understand that, however forbearing and however friendly we may be, we are determined to protect the lives and defend the rights of American citizens, who live in that Empire and whose rights are governed by solemn treaties. The Turkish Minister at Washington is a gentleman who is honored and respected by all who know him; and he has certainly lived in this country long enough to appreciate the importance of this question, even if his superiors in Constantinople fail to do so.

PROF. EZRA ABBOT, D.D., LL.D.

HAD he lived to see the 28th of next month Dr. Abbot would have been but sixty-five years old. The longevity of his ancestors, together with his own vigilant habits of living, seemed to warrant the expectation of many additional years of study and active usefulness; all the more, because hitherto his prodigious life-work had been performed under many and almost constant bodily infirmities. Certainly his career conflicts with the theory that physical robustness is indispensable to the greatest intellectual vigor and achievement.

It is not often that a man's person and presence are so much at variance with his attainments and reputation as they were in his case. Small and slight of stature, retiring and quiet in manner, slow and hesitant in speech, as his habitual caution and delicacy generally made him, strangers not infrequently confessed the surprise they experienced on their first interview with the man whose writings had taught them to look up to him as a prince among scholars.

Dr. Abbot leaves no single great work behind him to perpetuate his fame. True, his "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," his bibliographical additions to the American edition of "Smith's Bible Dictionary," edited by him and the late Professor Hackett, his completion of "Hudson's New Testament Concordance," his discussion of the external evidences of the Fourth Gospel—unquestionably the most thorough essay of the sort which this country has produced—are known and prized by

scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. And to these will soon be added the first volume of the "Prolegomena" to Tischendorf's larger Greek Testament, in the preparation of which he has been the coworker with Dr. Gregory from the first. But not all these works combined, together with the numerous detached essays and articles contributed by him to periodicals and cyclopedias, constitute such a memorial of his learning and accuracy, his wholly exceptional gifts and attainments, as his friends had a right to expect. The truth is, however, his life was governed by a higher motive than a desire to do justice to himself. The position which he filled for many years in the Library of Harvard University caused him to be known as an authority by students throughout the land. Few men have been more appealed to than he for information and counsel. He gave gratuitously and unsparingly to all. As was recently remarked by a friend: "He has spent his life in reading other people's proof-sheets." *Sic vos non vobis*—the thrice-repeated refrain of the Roman poet—may stand as the motto of his life and as his epitaph. Could the contributions and suggestions which have come from him suddenly disappear from the religious literature published in this country during the last quarter of a century, there would be many a blank in many a scholar's pages.

Personal affection may deplore this diffusiveness; but its effects have, doubtless, been as beneficent as its motive was noble. His wide acquaintance with the various departments of literature enabled him to judge correctly respecting the relations and value of an undertaking; and from no work which promised to be thoroughly done and useful would he withhold any aid in his power. When already charged with labors which would have been burdensome to another man, he would cheerfully consent to receive additional manuscript or proof; and they were returned with no cursory revision, but corrected, often, with a minuteness of painstaking which alike surprised and delighted the author. At the close of a day occupied with three sessions of the N. T. Revision Company, the last of which ended only at ten P.M., he has been known to sit up into the small hours, revising the work of others. He would even sometimes quit the family dinner-table between the courses if he might thus reclaim a few minutes for the same self-denying service.

Nor was this generous kindness restricted. Foreign scholars often received from him unsolicited help. Tischendorf and Tregelles —not to mention the living—returned him acknowledgments for extended lists of emendations. To another European scholar he once volunteered forty-five pages of corrections and additions for a work in which faultless accuracy is a requisite of the first importance. Such letters are but specimens of a correspondence which was unusually extensive; and they were all written in a chirography of Porsonian elegance, which, once seen, was never to be forgotten.

The last letter of considerable length ever written by him was a private appeal to a few of the friends of sacred learning, on behalf of the editor of the "Prolegomena" to Tischendorf's Greek Testament, that he might be enabled by travel the better to complete his work. To that same monumental undertaking Dr. Abbot has devoted his leisure for several years. In furthering it he has been led greatly to extend his favorite researches in the department of sacred criticism, till, for thorough and exact knowledge on the subject, he has left no equal in America. He was a born critic —as really so as Bentley or Porson; endowed with a tenacious and accurate memory, unwearied patience, marvelous acuteness, and, regnant over all, a well-balanced judgment and sound sense. Once and again, when, by a kind of critical instinct, he has divined what the testimony of some manuscript or father must be on some contested point, has ocular inspection or research at the primary sources, confirmed his prognostication. Even ten years ago his critical attainments gave him easy pre-eminence in all textual discussions among the American revisers of the New Testament. No one ever thought of going behind Dr. Abbot's statements of facts, and as by common consent he was chosen to present the arguments on those points where they felt constrained to dissent from the primary judgment of their trans-Atlantic brethren. Two or three of these papers are among the most elaborate discussions extant of disputed texts. One of the keenest regrets of biblical scholars at his decease is that it should occur just at this juncture, when animated debate over fundamental critical questions is impending, and his recent studies had fitted him to take part in it as but few surviving scholars in Christendom can.

Professor Abbot's accuracy was proverbial. It was due, in part, to the marvelous delicacy and adjustment of his mental machinery, but far more to his conscientiousness. All easy-going scholarship he abhorred as he did vice. He made it a matter of principle to get at and to state the exact truth. He never echoed current statements on a subject about which it was incumbent on him to have personal knowledge; never substituted other people's eyesight for his own. Many a time has some hasty editor or proof-reader corrected what seemed to be a plain oversight in the scholar's composition, only to discover in the end that he himself had palpably blundered. Instances, too, come to mind, in which some error, on being pointed out by the Professor, has been defended by adducing a long catalogue of indorsers; but at the last the discussion became only another exemplification of the old mathematical truth that every multiple of zero is *zero*. On one occasion, when, in a private letter, he had asserted a universal negative, respecting a Church father's use of a debated form of expression, he was asked how he dared venture upon so hazardous an assertion. He replied that it was a matter which he had had occasion to study years before. "But can you trust your memory sufficiently to assert that such a form of speech never occurs in his work?" was the rejoinder. The answer to which was the confession that he had re-read some hundreds of pages of Greek in order to feel justified in expressing an incidental opinion to a casual correspondent.

What we have said of him as a scholar indicates the beauty and simplicity of his personal character, of which we would gladly speak further. He was the prince of our biblical scholars, and leaves no living superior behind him; but partially to fill his place is less difficult than it would have been ten years ago.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CONGO.

Since Stanley opened the great Congo to the trader, the traveler, and the missionary, great enterprises have been planned for the advancement of science, religion, and commerce in Central Africa. The leading nations of the world have become intensely interested in the wonderful River and the vast territory through which it passes, and have determined that this *terra incognita* shall have opportunity to exchange its articles of merchandise for such benefits as civilization can offer. The missionary and teacher have been sent to transform, by their loving, zealous, and patient instruction, the savage to a civilized being; the explorer is busy mapping out the tributaries, the lakes, the towns, the districts; the missionary is studying the languages and customs of the different tribes; the merchant is preparing to levy on the rich resources of the country for the markets of the world. Trade must flow both ways, and all nations with maritime interests will enter into it.

For all these reasons, and because the accursed traffic in slaves must be brought to an end, England, Belgium, and other enlightened nations have determined that no power shall have the right to unrestricted domination over the outlet of the mighty stream. De Brazza has been trying to annex large districts in the interior to the dominions of France; but he has had a hard time of it, and it does not appear that any of the native chiefs are the poorer, or France the richer for all his travels and negotiations. Portugal laid claim to the Lower Congo, and wanted other nations to recognize her sovereignty on historical grounds. Stanley made a manly appeal to England, not to suffer its great interests on the Congo, nor the rights of the debased manhood of Africa to fall into the hands of a power whose rule had heretofore brought nothing but increased misery and oppression to its helpless savage subjects. The response to that appeal was prompt and unmistakable in its character. By it, Lord Granville has been guided to a conclusion of the prolonged negotiations with Portugal, which will be generally hailed as a triumph of diplomatic skill.

A treaty has been signed by the representatives of the two Powers, which will go into effect as soon as the ratifications are exchanged. It will first be submitted to Parliament, where the Conservatives and some of the Liberals are preparing to attack it on the ground that it makes concessions prejudicial to commerce and to humanity. It is hard to see, however, with the treaty before us, how England could have conceded less and conceded anything. The question how long the right of possession outlives its exercise we do not take up. England has not acknowledged that Portugal's claim is historically well grounded; but, recognizing that it rests upon some color of right, it has sought, by a peaceable settlement, to secure the best possible terms for commerce and for all other legitimate interests. The treaty acknowledges Portugal's sovereignty over the coast territory stretching from 5° 12′ to 8° south latitude, and westward as far as Nokki on the Congo, a short distance below Vivi, where the obstructions to navigation begin. The coast line is only about 175 miles long, and includes little of importance except the outlet of the great River This acknowledgement, however, rests on important conditions, the more important of which we formulate thus:

1. The territory is to be free to all foreigners, the same as to Portuguese. Their right of residence, travel and trade is not to be infringed.

2. The Congo is to be entirely free to all flags for commerce and navigation, no imports or taxes of any kind to be levied, except for such expenses as may be entailed in the improvement of navigation, and the maintenance of police supervision, which is to be in the hands of an Anglo-Portuguese Commission. This Commission is to fix the rates of the imposts, and to erect beacons, light-houses and other channel marks. No taxes shall be levied on goods in transit, on which the customs duties have been paid.

3. All missionaries are to have free course. We give this article entire:

"Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or other ministers of religion of any Christian denomination, of whatever nation or country, in the exercise of their vocation, within the territory specified in Article I. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavors to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any natives who may embrace any form of Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

"It is further agreed that the local authorities shall set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of each of the principal towns to be used as a burial-ground for persons of whatever religious denomination.

"All forms of religious worship and religious ordinances shall be tolerated, and no hindrance whatever shall be offered thereto by the Portuguese authorities. Missionaries of religion, whether natives or foreigners, and religious bodies, shall have a perfect right to erect churches, chapels, schools, and other buildings, which shall be protected by the Portuguese authorities. All religious establishments, of whatever denomination, shall be on a footing of perfect equality as regards taxation and local charges."

4. The rights of the native chiefs are to be respected.

5. British ships and commerce are to be on the same footing as Portuguese.

6. The contracting powers engage to "use all possible means" to extinguish "slavery and the slave trade."

The unrestricted passage of missionaries and travelers of all nations to and from the interior by land or water; the free use of the River by vessels of all nations; the freedom of commerce; the fullest liberty to missionaries—these rights and privileges all being guaranteed, and slavery and the slave trade only excluded, we do not see what further concessions England could have reasonably demanded. Of course much depends on the provisions for the enforcement of the terms of the Treaty; but the Commission, in which England is to have equal representation, ought to be able to prevent serious abuses or annoyances. We do not expect much from the article respecting the slave trade. Portuguese officials in Africa do not hesitate to become owners of slaves themselves, and whatever is done under this Treaty for its suppression will have to be done by England.

It may be questioned, on the whole, whether the proposed international control of the Congo would be as satisfactory as that of Portugal, under the regulation of England. England's interests are too important to allow her to become indifferent to the strict observance of the terms of the Treaty, while an international compact might involve conflicting interests, and might either be vitiated by mutual differences and jealousies or fall of enforcement through lack of combined interest and action. It is to be hoped that Parliament will not defeat the Treaty, unless it is prepared to annex that whole region to the British Crown.

THE SALARY OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of nine justices; and the annual salary of eight of these justices is ten thousand dollars each, while the Chief-Justice receives an annual salary of ten thousand five hundred dollars. This makes $90,500 as the annual salary cost of the Supreme Court to the people of the United States.

There are nine judicial circuits in the United States, to each of which a circuit judge is appointed, to hold the Circuit Court therein, with an annual salary of six thousand dollars. There being nine such judges, the aggregate of their annual salary cost to the Government is just $54,000, all told. Add this to the salary cost of the Supreme Court judges, and we have $144,500, as the annual expense of these two classes of courts, so far as the salary of the judges is concerned.

There are fifty district judges assigned to the different judicial districts in the United States. One of these judges receives an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and another receives an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars. The annual salary of ten other judges is four thousand dollars each. The aggregate salary paid to these twelve judges is $49,500 for each year. There are thirty-eight other district judges, each of whom receives a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year, making an aggregate of $133,000 for the thirty-eight judges, which, being added to the aggregate of the previously mentioned twelve judges, gives a total for all the district judges of $182,500 a year.

Let us put this statement in the tabular form as follows:

Nine Supreme Court Judges	$90,500
Nine Circuit Court Judges	54,000
Fifty District Court Judges	182,500
Total	$327,000

There you have it, in black and white, and can look at these figures, and then inwardly digest them. The great Government of the United States, representing more than fifty-five millions of people, and raising a large annual surplus revenue, pays annually just $327,000 to the sixty-eight judges who man the three classes of courts which it has organized. These courts expound and apply the laws, and determine all questions of law or fact relating to the jurisprudence of the United States; and for their total service they get just $327,000 a year, with no allowance for traveling expenses, though many of them have to travel hundreds of miles each year in the performance of their duties.

Such a system of salaries, for such a service, paid by such a people, is niggardly and contemptible to the very last degree. It treats the judicial service of the United States as if it were comparatively of but little importance, and as if almost anybody would answer for a Federal judge. The fact, however, is that this service needs and should be able to command the very highest order of legal ability and personal character

in those who are to perform its duties; and one way to secure this result, and that, too, a very important one, is to pay the judges of the United States a salary somewhat commensurate with the character of the service and the grade of legal talent required for its proper performance. Judges cannot live on the mere honor of the office, any more than other people; and lawyers of the first class cannot afford, at the present rate of salaries, to accept judicial appointments under the United States, with the exception of those to the Supreme Court bench, for the simple reason that they can do better by practicing their profession as lawyers. The office is, for this reason, uninviting to the grade of talent competent to fill it.

We are glad to observe that the question is pending before Congress whether it is not best to put an end to this niggardly system of judicial salaries, and deal more generously with the judges of the United States. It is proposed to raise the salaries of circuit judges from six to seven thousand dollars a year, and of the more important district judges from four to five thousand dollars. The only objection to this proposition is that the increase is not large enough. What Congress ought to do is to make the salary of a Supreme Court judge fifteen thousand dollars a year, of a circuit judge ten thousand dollars a year, and of a district judge not less than seven thousand dollars a year. The people are abundantly able, and would be entirely willing to pay such an increase; and we have no doubt that it would be good policy.

Editorial Notes.

We question very much whether those parents who send their sons to colleges desire them to become experts in the art of boxing. Of course they desire them to enjoy good health; and, to have that, they know they must have a proper amount of good exercise. The gymnasium is a very proper place to get it; but it is not the only place, and it may be doubted whether it is, on the whole, the best place. Good, regular, old-fashioned open-air exercise of some kind is undoubtedly better than any other sort. To this may very properly be supplemented that which the modern gymnasium, with good teachers, now offers. What parents want is to have their sons experts in learning, in grappling practically with the facts and duties connected with human existence and the relations of man to the world, not overlooking the importance of having good health in a sound body. There is great danger now of going to excess in some directions. Too much time and talk and money are given, we think, to boat-racing, considering its betting, drinking and other accompaniments. Rowing is a very good exercise for students; but there would be very little of it, probably, if there were no boat races. The playing of foot-ball (a harmless amusement as it should be) is now carried to great excess, and, as the game is at present conducted, is undoubtedly very damaging to the health of most of those who engage in it. Few young men can stand the severity of such infrequent exercise. All these popular games should be under proper control and regulation, and should be indulged in mainly to promote health and develop strength; and then such exercise would be pleasant. Exercise should be regular, and always for a purpose. It should be sought daily in order to secure the most benefit, and not once a week or once a month. And another thing should be thought of. What is good for one student might cause the death of another. Young men with weak lungs, or heart-disease, should not indulge in boxing, or boat-racing, or foot-racing, or ball-playing. The students in one college, it is stated, have lately resolved to place a strong base-ball nine in the field this Summer. In another college a select crew of experts are now, or soon will be, in training for a big boat race. Another will send its best men into the field to play a match game of lawn tennis. In another it is found that boxing is now all the rage. We make no sweeping condemnation of college games and amusements. To a reasonable extent they are right and proper. But, beyond the requirements of good health, they should be subordinate to study. It has been found that hazing is dangerous and it has been restrained. If college officials think it right and best to act in such a matter, why not act for the good of the students in other directions? We believe that somebody, in every college, should be required to supervise every matter connected with the health and general welfare of its students. Parents, far away, cannot do this. Boys in college, from fifteen years of age and upward, are not always well informed as to what is best for their health. They should have advice and help in every important matter. They should not be left to act entirely on their own judgment. Parents expect this help, and it should be cheerfully given.

Some of the Presbyterians of England and Scotland are quite ready to second Professor Hopkins's motion for a Presbyterian liturgy. At a sort of congress, recently held in Glasgow, in which representatives of the U. P. Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of England took part, Dr. Young expressed the opinion that, in order to make the service of praise more attractive and impressive, a "modified form of liturgy" is required. There was no Jennie Geddes present to fling a stone at his head, and the nearest intimation that he was trying to revive Popery was that a liturgy might become "a bridge leading over to the Church of England." Several "ministers from Manchester and London," we are told, approved Dr. Young's suggestion, though Dr. Drummond said, as the result of his observation in England and Scotland, that the simplicity of Presbyterian services was an attraction. In the same congress or "federal council" as it is called, strong preferences were expressed for a simple, concise statement of faith. One of the speakers said the Westminster Standards were "viewed as antique books in a museum." He wanted a short, clear summary of Divine truth to serve as a bulwark of orthodoxy; and Dr. Edmond thought there was a demand for a creed that could be "brought into contact with the public mind." It will be remembered that the U. P. Church of Scotland has a "Declaratory Statement," modernizing the Calvinism of Westminster, and the English Presbyterians are considering whether they will do likewise or make a new and short creed. The New Congregational Creed would hardly, we presume, have sufficient of Calvinism to meet their views, though it might otherwise be very acceptable.

We say again that the more that make a creed the better. There is no more healthy study, although evangelistic work is better. But we have not observed that those who are interested in careful formulations of their faith fail to take an active part in evangelistic labors. So we are glad to receive Dr. E. K. Alden's revision of the new Congregational Creed. The changes are slight, but in the line of greater fulness of statement. The Trinity is more clearly defined; depravity is more closely connected with the sin of our first parents; the Scriptures are made an "infallible" record of God's revelation, written under the special "inspiration" (in place of "*guidance*") of the Holy Spirit and are "the only authoritative standard" of religious teaching and human conduct; Christ's death is said to be "vicarious"; the perseverance of believers is definitely asserted; the Lord's Supper is restricted to church members, and its purpose as a memorial made clearer; the resurrection of the dead is explained to include the wicked as well as the good; and the issues of the final judgment are declared to depend on "the deeds done in the body." For Dr. Alden's private use, as expressing his own belief, this statement is a better form than that signed by the twenty-two; but he is too Christian a gentleman to seek to impose his recension on any body else. By so much as it includes more disputed points than the Creed as published it is less fitted to be a general standard for Evangelical Christians. But that is not the true use to put any creed to.

The bill prepared by Senator Blair, and reported by the Senate Committee on Education, provides that, for ten years after its passage, there shall be appropriated, in aid of popular education, for the first year $15,000,000, the second year $14,000,000, the third year $13,000,000, and so on, diminishing by $1,000,000 each year until ten appropriations are made. The money is to be divided among the states and territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of ten years or over, cannot read and write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States. No money is to be apportioned to any state or territory which shall not, during the first five years of the operation of the act, annually expend for the maintenance of common schools at least one-third of the sum allotted to it, and, during the second five years, a sum at least equal to the whole amount to which it shall be entitled. Only five states—namely, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia—would receive as much as $1,000,000 of the first distribution. Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina would receive over $900,000 each; and New York's share would be a little over $507,000. The report of the committee estimates the school population of the United States at 18,000,000, of which number 7,500,000, or five-twelfths of the whole, are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet. The plan is not to supersede or displace in any way state agencies in the management of common schools, or relieve the states from the necessity of raising funds for this purpose, but simply to co-operate with the states and territories, and encourage them, so far as the question of funds is concerned. Congress should pass some bill to increase the facilities for popular education in this country. The question is one which concerns the interests of all the people.

The Attorney-General of the United States, acting under the order of the President, has called the attention of the marshals and district-attorneys of the United States to those sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States which regulate the shipment of explosives, and provide a penalty for those who violate these provisions, and has directed these officers to give diligent attention to the subject, and see to it that the violators of the law are promptly prosecuted. The occasion for the issue of this circular, as the Attorney-General says, is the existence of rumors that certain persons in this country "are aiding in the commission of heinous crimes by shipping to foreign ports explosives dangerous in the highest degree to life and property." It is true that the laws referred to were not enacted for the purpose of preventing such dynamite deviltries as have recently been perpetrated in London; yet they are the only laws enacted that have any bearing on the subject; and the President has acted wisely in calling attention to them and directing them to be stringently executed against offenders. If necessary, Congress should go further and enact specific laws of a very stringent character for the punishment of all persons who, within the United States, engage in plots to destroy property or life in other countries. The nations of the earth should make common cause in bringing such wretches to justice. They are as bad as pirates who roam the ocean for plunder; and there ought to be no spot on the earth where they can find a safe domicile.

The legislature of this state seems, at last, to have taken hold of the work of reforming the government of this city in sober earnest. A good beginning was made in passing the Roosevelt bill, which gives the appointing power to the Mayor, independently of any action on the part of the Board of Aldermen. This bill has already become a law by the signature of Governor Cleveland. There are other measures pending before the legislature, looking in the same direction; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the legislature, now that it has got its hand in the work, will keep at it until it shall have placed such laws in the statute-book of this state as will enable the people to emancipate themselves from the rule of a set of corrupt politicians. This is the largest and wealthiest city in the Union, and is the great metropolitan center of the trade of the country. And yet no other city has been so badly governed for a long series of years, and in no other city have the people been so outrageously robbed. The officials, for the most part, have been a low order of men. Rum and corrupt politicians have borne almost undisputed sway. It was high time that the legislature took the business of reform in hand; and great credit is due to Mr. Roosevelt for the persistence, energy and skill with which he has led the reform movement. We earnestly hope that his "high license" bill will be included in the list of proposed reforms. This bill, if it becomes a law, would at once shut up more than half of the grogshops of this city, as well as in the other large cities of the state; and this would certainly be a great public benefit. All good citizens should give to the bill their earnest support and do what they can to secure its passage by the legislature. The bill is in the right direction, and withal a vast improvement upon the present excise laws of this state.

The Democrats, having the majority in the last legislature of this state, dodged any action on the subject of contract labor in prisons, by submitting the matter to a vote of the people, knowing that such a vote would be of no legal effect, and intending to get rid of the subject for the time being without any positive action. This year the Republicans have the majority in both houses of the legislature; and hence upon them has devolved the party responsibility of dealing with this question. A bill was passed and signed by Governor Cleveland, which provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject and report thereon by the 1st of March. A commission was appointed and reported that they wanted a further extension of time in which to do the work; and another bill was passed giving this extension, and was vetoed by Governor Cleveland, which, in effect, killed the commission altogether as provided for in the first bill. In the meantime the legislature passed another bill, which Governor Cleveland has signed, and which provides that no contract shall be made for the employment of the labor of convicts in the prisons and penitentiaries of this state after the expiration of those now existing. This abolishes the present contract system; and as yet no substitute for it has been devised. Should the legislature adjourn without providing a substitute at least for the time being, then, as soon as the present contracts shall expire, there will be no law for the employment of convicts in any way, and taxpayer will have the privilege of supporting them in idleness. We confess that we do not think that the Republicans of the legislature have managed this business very wisely. They should not have consented to the abolition of the present system, if at all, until some substitute had been adopted to take its place.

The "high license" law of Illinois, approved June 15th, 1883, was contested step by step, when, as a bill, it was pending before the legislature of that state, and the most strenuous effort was made by the liquor interest to defeat its passage; and, since its passage, the law has been the subject of a series of contests in the courts of Illinois, all mainly turning upon the question whether it is constitutional. The Supreme Court of Illinois has just passed upon this question, and decided the law to be constitutional. The law provides that cities, towns, and villages shall not grant licenses for the keeping of dram shops except upon the payment of a sum not less than at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, or not less than one hundred and fifty dollars per annum when the license is for the sale of malt liquors only. This is a very large increase in the amount of the license fee and was intended to operate as a restraint upon the liquor traffic in that state, and thereby lessen the amount of liquor drinking, with its attendant evils. The rum interest in the state did not fail to perceive the nature and design of the law, and opposed its passage by every possible stratagem. The friends of temperance wisely combined their whole force to secure the adoption of the law; and now that the Supreme Court has sustained its constitutionality, the thing to be done is to see to it that the law is faithfully executed. The Roosevelt "high license" bill pending before the legislature of this state is very similar to the law of Illinois, only not quite as good because less comprehensive in its application. The thing to be done in this state is to get this bill through the legislature, making it better if possible.

Mrs. Gilgore, of Philadelphia, recently applied to the Court of Common Pleas of that city for permission to practice law in that Court. There was no objection to the character of this lady, and her legal acquirements were admitted to be of a high order. The only objection against her consisted in the mere fact that she was a woman; and on this ground all the judges but one voted against her admission to the bar of the Court. Judge Pierce was the dissenting judge; and, in giving the reasons for his dissent from the view of the majority, he did credit alike to his head and his heart. The laws of Pennsylvania authorize the several courts of the state to admit to their respective bars, "persons" having a good moral character and found upon examination to be learned in the law. The doctrine of Judge Pierce is that this term "persons," as it occurs in the statute, may and should include women as well as men, and that there is no good reason in law or in common justice why it should not be so construed. We entirely agree with this view. It is alike illiberal, contemptible and oppressive to exclude women, simply because of their sex, from the privilege of practicing law as a vocation and means of living, provided they are otherwise qualified. Congress has, by a special statute, forbidden such exclusion in respect to the Supreme Court of the United States; and a similar statute should be enacted in every state of the Union. The theory that the legal profession is to be a monopoly in behalf of the male sex will in time pass away, and will then be looked upon as injustice once tolerated, but then disapproved and rejected. Courts may try to resist the progress of modern thought on this subject, but the progress will be too strong for their successful resistance, and in the end the rights of women will be practically acknowledged.

A correspondent suggests that Joseph Cook needs to be a little more careful in his translations. He says:

"Mr. Cook quotes from Lotze's 'Mikrokosmus, Vol. III., p. 358. He pretends to quote accurately (Independent, March 20th, 1884): 'Only love for the living God and longing to be approved by him, *is the scientific, as it is the Christian basis of morality*; and science will never find a *firmer* basis nor life a surer.' But that is not an accurate translation. The original runs: 'Only love for the living God, longing to be approved *not by ourselves, but* by him, is the basis of the Christian morality, and never will science find a *clearer* nor life a surer.' . . . '*nur die Liebe zu dem lebendigen Gott, die Sehnsucht, nicht von uns, sondern von ihm gebilligt zu werden, ist der Grund der Christlichen Sittlichkeit und nie wird die Wissenschaft einen klareren oder das Leben einen sicherern finden.*' The errors are: (1) The words *not by ourselves but* are omitted entirely. (2) The words '*is the scientific as it*' are a purely gratuitous addition of Mr. Cook's. Remembering the large part that word 'scientific' plays in Mr. Cook's lectures, and claims, this is an astonishing insertion. (3) '*The basis of the Christian morality*' which Lotze wrote, Mr. Cook has turned into '*the Christian basis of morality.*' Surely there is still a difference between the iron basis of the candle, and the basis of the iron candle. (4) The word '*clearer,*' is made over into '*firmer.*'

"These errors will appear all the more striking when the quotation is set in its original context, where the philosopher is comparing *the basis* of Christian ethics with that of all other systems."

....The strongest point in Mr. Cook's criticism on the New Creed is that in which he points out that the same document which does not think it worth while to express any opinion against future probation takes the trouble to formulate a doctrine of baptism which shuts out many of the devoutest and best Christians. We suppose the reply of the Commission would be that they heard no objection stated to the doctrine of infant baptism, and that their business was to state faith positively, and not negatively, by inclusion and not exclusion. Mr. Cook's theory of a creed seems to be that it shall distinctly condemn every known heresy, instead of doing it by the implication of its assertions of the positive faith. He seems to have built his many-storied criticisms on the basis of that section in the "Declaration" required of the Andover Associate professors, that they will maintain the doctrines of the Christian faith polemically, in opposition, not only to Atheists and Infidels, but to Jews, Papists, Mohammedans, Arians, Pelagians, Arminians, Socinians, Sabellians, Unitarians, and Universalists, and to all other heresies ancient and modern."

....Mr. John Kelly, who, as the leading Democratic politician of New York City, may be supposed to have had opportunities to see and judge of the effects of the "immoderate use of intoxicating liquors," has recently written a letter to a gentleman in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in which he employs the following emphatic language:

"The abuse and immoderate use of intoxicating liquors have caused more demoralization and real injury to the welfare, morals and prosperity of the people than any other temptation to which the human mind is subjected."

New York City has need of the influence which a leader like Mr. Kelly might exert against the league of liquor dealers whose baleful rule the great metropolis has too long suffered under. If Mr. Kelly will co-operate with those who are endeavoring to reduce the number of the corner plague-spots in our fair city, he may accomplish more good than he could do in a thousand years as a Tammany leader.

....*The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopalian) is out again with the triumphant question, What are THE INDEPENDENT and Dr. H. M. Scudder going to do *now*, after Mr. Mozoomdar's declaring himself in Japan to be a Brahman? We will answer. Mr. Mozoomdar never made any such statement. He is misreported. When he was in this country he was asked if he still kept up the study of Sanscrit. He answered that he did not know Sanscrit. When it was replied that he had been supposed to be a Brahman, he replied, "No, I am not a Brahman. I belong to the Vaidhya caste." So it is morally impossible that he should have declared himself to be a Brahman. He publicly said that he adhered to the primitive monotheistic religion of the earliest Aryans. He said, while in this country, that he accepted Christ, but not Christianity, meaning Christianity as it presented itself in the sects and with its modern accretions.

....What Dr. Dexter says in *The Congregationalist* about Joseph Cook's attack on the New Creed was in these terms:

"Mr. Joseph Cook will lose, and will deserve to lose, his influence over the public mind, if, misapprehending fact and misrepresenting language, he reason unjustly. In his criticism, on Monday last, upon the new Congregational Creed, he was guilty of this indiscretion, and especially indulged in intimations of what was and what was not done in the Commission, which, unseemly in themselves, were of entirely too grave a character to be hazarded upon sheer surmise and hearsay. The present writer attended all the sessions of that Commission, and, in simple justice to the truth, is constrained to declare that Mr. Cook's insinuations, both as to its methods and acts, were destitute of fact. To candid minds it need hardly be added that his characterization of the formula itself was obviously unjust."

....The young in recent years have become exposed to a new temptation to intemperance through the use of confectionery. It is known, but not as generally as it should be, that wine and whisky are used in the manufacture of certain kinds of confectionery. The candy known as "Rock and Rye" drops is flavored with so-called "essence of whisky" or fusel oil. A Brooklyn chemist recently examined a sample and found the fusel oil to enter into it largely. A fatal dose is stated to be 1.4 to 1.6 grains. This quantity was found in two pounds of the candy. It is, therefore, very dangerous, and ought to be seized and destroyed by proper officers wherever it is exposed for sale.

....The Democrats in Congress are in a state of great bewilderment over the Morrison tariff bill. What to do they don't know, and what not to do they don't know. They want to make a record for the Presidential campaign, but can't agree among themselves as to what it shall be. Mr. Morrison is getting out of patience with Mr. Randall, and would be glad to read him out of the Democratic Party. To go ahead is perilous, and not to go ahead is perilous. The simple truth is that the Democrats are in a "fix" on this subject, and how to get out of it is more than they can tell. This is not the first time that they have blundered.

....The liquefaction of oxygen a few years ago was a great chemical achievement. A greater one yet, and which leaves none to surpass it, is telegraphed by a Russian chemist, M. Wroblewski, to M. Debray, in these words: "Hydrogen cooled by boiling oxygen has been liquefied by expansion." We understand this to mean that, by hydraulic pressure, an immense quantity of hydrogen has been forced into a tube, which tube has been surrounded by liquid oxygen, and that by the vaporization of the oxygen the hydrogen has been reduced to a liquid state, just as the vaporization of carbonic acid reduces oxygen to a liquid.

....A correspondent explains the statement by Bishop Hurst, that "in Des Moines, where there were forty-five saloons paying a license of $250, when the license was put up to $1,000, the number of saloons ran up to sixty in six months. It is not possible to give a solution of this fact." Our correspondent says: "The extra fifteen had been selling before without any license. The sentiment that raised the license began to enforce the law and they had to take a license or quit the business. It ought to be thought of, too, that *every* kind of business in Des Moines has lately had rapid growth."

....The Cotton Exchange of Galveston, Texas, recently, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution urging the senators and representatives of that state to oppose the further coinage of silver dollars. The silver bill was strongly favored at the South at the time of its passage; and now comes from that section of the country an earnest protest against the continuance of the law. The silver craze of 1878 has had its day; and it is high time that Congress took some action to undo the evils thereof, and avoid greater ones in the future.

....The *Evening Post*, of this city, suggests, as among the possible remedies for Mormon polygamy, that the Government might resort to its taxing power, and impose a heavy tax on wives when a man has more than one. This, the *Post* thinks, would make the Mormon polygamist "squeal," and give up the business. We presume that the *Post* is simply joking; yet we should not object to the idea if it were the only remedy, or the best remedy, which we do not believe to be the fact.

....If Congress would suspend the coinage clause of the Silver Law, of 1878, and pause for an observation, in order to see what it is best ultimately to do with the silver question, it would do a sensible thing. We cannot see any good reason why both parties, Democrats and Republicans alike, should not come to an agreement to practice this common sense, and thus take the question out of the domain of partisanship.

....The Atlanta *Constitution* (Ga.) persistently insists that Mr. Tilden is the man for the Democrats to nominate as their candidate for President. We wonder if the *Constitution* is aware of the fact that this same Mr. Tilden is now in such a state of physical disability that he is unable to conduct his own private business. We advise it to interview Mr. Green on this subject, who is Mr. Tilden's right-hand man.

....The Republicans in the legislature of this state propose to dispose of the prison labor question, for the present at least, by re-establishing the Commission to investigate the subject, and directing a report to be made on the 15th of next January, and by continuing the contract system until some provision has been made for a substitute. This is a wise course in the circumstances.

....The indications are increasing that the final outcome of the Chicago Convention will be the nomination of Senator Edmunds for President and Secretary Lincoln for Vice-President. Such a ticket would be a very strong one, and would secure the support of the Independent voters in this and other states. Both of these gentlemen are men whom the people could safely trust.

....The Swiss Government has just decided that Switzerland shall no longer be an asylum for "anarchists." It has declared its purpose to grant their extradition if demanded, and, when not demanded, to expel them from the country. The class of persons intended to be reached by this action deserve no leniency and no protection, any more than pirates.

....The Assembly of this state last week passed a bill amending the Civil Service law of the state, so as to make it applicable to cities having twenty thousand or more inhabitants, and also to make it compulsory upon such cities. This is a decided improvement upon the present law.

....The San Francisco *Chronicle*, referring to the Morrison tariff bill, says: "With what has been already said, though nothing has been done, the chances in the next Presidential contest have been thrown in favor of the Republicans, and only personal jealousies or absurd mismanagement can deprive them of the victory."

....*The Living Church* (Episcopal) of Chicago, says of the "Teaching of the Apostles":

"The importance of the discovery cannot be overestimated, as the book shows exactly what was believed and practiced in the Apostolic era."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will do us a favor if they will consult the date on the yellow address label on their paper and kindly renew two or three weeks previous to the date there recorded, thus avoiding the loss of any consecutive numbers of the paper. Every number of THE INDEPENDENT contains so much that is valuable and of the greatest importance to people who read and think, that no subscriber should neglect this caution. If, however, it is not convenient, in some special cases, for a subscriber to renew exactly at the expiration of his subscription, we will, if requested, take pleasure in continuing his paper. It always gives us great pleasure to receive the name of a new subscriber with the renewal of an old one; and our hearty thanks are due to hosts of our old subscribers who have sent us a new subscriber with their own renewal.

We continue to offer the following very liberal

TERMS.

One year, postage free	$3 00
Six months " "	1 50
Four months " "	1 00
Three months " "	75
One subscription two years	5 00
Two subscriptions, one year each	5 00
One subscription five years	10 00
Five subscriptions, in one remittance.	10 00

Our object in offering THE INDEPENDENT in clubs of five at $2 each, is to place the paper in five families, each one paying $2 only.

Subscriptions will not be received from subscription agents upon club terms, but special rates will be furnished them upon application.

Subscribers are requested to make their own remittances to us, instead of having a Postmaster or Newsdealer do it for them. Very often vexatious delays occur, the subscriber's paper is stopped and letters of inquiry are written, all of which might be avoided if the subscriber transacted his own business.

READING NOTICES.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

CAYUGA PLASTER COMPANY.

THE demand for good fertilizers of all the standard makes is steadily and rapidly increasing in all directions—North, South, East and West. The best chemists are employed and the best educated men are constantly and successfully experimenting in regard to the production of the very best fertilizers. This is not all. Public and official tests by an Ex-is have been made in order to ascertain the exact facts in regard to the different sorts of fertilizers offered in the market, and their relative value. While this has been going on, our best farmers have not been idle. They have met together as agricultural associations, and otherwise, during the leisure season, and have there given their views and the results of their own experience on the matter; all this has been immensely valuable to all concerned—viz., farmers, all honest manufacturers of fertilizers and the whole population of 50,000,000 of food consumers in the country. Plaster and Guano 20 or 30 years ago were about the only fertilizers used except stable manure. Now there are a dozen sorts of standard fertilizers which have a steady sale. Our advertising columns show now as they have done for many years, what kinds are most popular with the public, while enormous yearly sales have been made in the direction named, the demand for *good ground plaster* has increased beyond all expectation. It is cheap and good and is adapted to almost every crop. The plaster offered by the "Cayuga Plaster Company" is said to be superior to any in the market. It is affirmed by the makers to be the "only plaster on this continent containing phosphate of lime" and "the only plaster in use on the public grounds in Washington, and the extensive grounds of Cornell University." The company, composed of honorable and reliable men, will furnish ample testimonials—which we have seen—which will be sent free to any person wishing the facts on this subject. Address "Cayuga Plaster Company, Union Springs, New York."

SANITARY PLUMBING.

WHILE modern civilization has given us many comforts and conveniences, it has also added largely to the sickness and death rate of those who occupy houses having the so-called "modern improvements." Scientific and practical men have tried to devise a system of plumbing which shall effectually prevent the entrance of sewer gas to our houses. Mr. C. H. Moore, of the Washburn & Moore M'f'g Co., of Yonkers, N. Y., makes the claim, and we think justly, that he has invented a perfectly simple closet, which is, at all times, whether there is water in the traps or not, perfect security against sewer gas. It is some criterion of the excellence of these closets and basins to know that they have been placed in some of the best buildings and residences in this city, notably, in the Mutual Life Insurance Co's new building, which has 200 basins, and in the residences, among others, of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, C. Vanderbilt, Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, President Arthur's house, now occupied by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, who is thoroughly posted on all sanitary and hygienic questions. Our readers, who are interested in these matters, should write the Washburn & Moore M'f'g. Co. at Yonkers, N. Y., for descriptive circulars and price list.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

WE are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, of this city, announcing their third annual California Excursions, visiting *en route* some of the most magnificent of American scenery. Cook's Tours are so well known the world over that the announcement of an excursion under their management is a guaranty of pleasure and instruction.

☞ **American Art.**—Photographs, engravings, etc., can be exquisitely colored with Liquid Art Colors made from Diamond Dyes. Full directions for this beautiful art work, with a handsome colored cabinet photo sent to any address for 10 cents. WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Burlington, Vt.—*Advt.*

TO THE LADIES.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement on the 20th page of this paper of the Eurabesol Manufacturing Company, of this city, which will be found of great interest to them.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

M. M. DEVEREAUX, of Ionia, Mich., was a sight to behold. He says: "I had no action of the Kidneys, and suffered terribly. My legs were as big as my body, and my body as big as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally I tried Kidney-Wort. In four or five days a change came, in eight or ten days I was on my feet, and now I am completely cured. It was certainly a miracle." All druggists keep Kidney-Wort, which is put up both in liquid and dry form.—*Advt.*

IMPORTANT.

WHEN you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 350 elegant rooms reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Dr. SCOTT has decided to place upon the market a full line of his Electric Corsets to retail at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00, thus bringing them within the reach of all. These corsets, we are assured, possess real merit, and apart from their "Electric" quality, are well worth the prices asked. Dr. Scott claims that they prevent as well as cure disease; therefore, all ladies, even those enjoying good health, should wear them. The Doctor's record is good, and you may be sure of getting good value for your money. We invite you to read his large corset advertisement in this issue, and address him at 841 Broadway, New York.

CARPETS.

MR. SHEPPARD KNAPP, of Sixth Avenue and 13th Street, has crowded his great carpet warehouse full to repletion with a stock of carpets, mattings, upholstery goods, etc., which he requests the readers of THE INDEPENDENT to call and inspect.

EVERY ONE now admits that Sewer Gas causes much sickness and death. Owners of houses and buildings should see that each fixture is properly trapped. The Bower Sewer Gas Trap, manufactured by Messrs. B. P. Bower & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, whose advertisement appears on the last page of this issue, has been in the market for five years, and is the most perfect barrier against Sewer Gas. Write for circular.

A STRANGE COPYRIGHT.

IN 1879 *The Chicago Tribune* alluded to a remedy never found in drug stores, for asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and scrofula. We learn that it has since gained such eminent patronage that a copyright paper on the subject, entitled the "Pendect," is now issued *gratis* to all who address Mr. J. A. Gates, the author, at Kalamazoo, Mich. Those interested should send for a copy.

HARDY Trees, Shrubs and Vines of all desirable varieties and of every size and shape. Fruit and Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen.

KING & MURRAY, FLUSHING, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.

How to make about 250 kinds of Bon-bons, Jelly Creams, Chocolate Creams, Caramels, Gum Drops, Pastes, Nougats, Marshmallows, Fruits Glacé, Crystallized Candies, Nut and Cream Bars, Molasses Candies, Taffies, Cough Candies, Pastille Drops, Pulled Candies, Sticks, Bars, Drops, Lozenges, etc. Price, 50 cents. Stamps taken, but postal note preferred. State where you saw this.

F. R. EVERSTON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CAYUGA LAKE NURSERIES!
(ESTABLISHED 1855.)
HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES OF THE BEST
OLD and NEW FRUITS! LARGE and SMALL.
Prices Low. Stock Pure. Quality Guaranteed.
NEW CATALOGUE
Containing impartial descriptions of the best Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, &c., with a Beautiful Colored Plate, Calendar for 1884, etc., sent FREE.
H. S. ANDERSON, Union Springs, N. Y.

The Day,
The Leading Evening Paper of Baltimore, Md.
Circulation far larger than that of any paper in the city, with a single exception.

Publishes all the N. Y. Associated Press Dispatches, full Financial and Commercial Market Reports, and makes a special feature of Book Reviews and Literary matters.

THE DAY is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press, which produces papers at the rate of 24,000 complete and folded copies per hour.

It does not depend upon street sales, but has a thoroughly organized system, embracing about forty carriers under its own control, who deliver the paper regularly to subscribers.

Advertising rates and certificates of circulation furnished on application. Address,

"THE DAY," Baltimore, Md.

TRAVEL.

EUROPE!!

Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York in April, May and June, 1884. Passage Tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good berths. Tourist tickets for individual travelers in Europe, by all routes, at reduced rates.

Cook's Excursionist, with Maps and full particulars, by mail, 10 cents. Address

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S
California Excursions.
THIRD ANNUAL TOUR,
Leaving New York on
Wednesday, May 7th, 1884.

A magnificent pleasure trip of nearly two months, with all expenses of transportation, sleeping and parlor cars, hotel accommodation, meals *en route*, carriage drives, etc., at greatly reduced rates, visiting

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY,
THE GRAND SCENERY OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
THE YOSEMITE VALLEY AND
BIG TREES,
SALT LAKE CITY,
ETC., ETC.

The outward and return trips are by entirely different routes.

Send for a descriptive program, free by mail.

THOS. COOK & SON.
261 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
197 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
337 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY, EVERY THURSDAY.

New Clyde-built steamers and most excellent accommodations, but no advance in rates. First Cabin only $60 to $75, according to state-room accommodations. Excursions, $110 to $130. Second Cabin (amidships), everything furnished, $35. Excursions, $60. Steerage, $25. No live stock carried. Special rates to clergymen and favorable terms to parties traveling together. Send for pamphlet of information, with cabin plans, etc.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 58 Broadway, New York.

Parcels, Packages, Freight, and Valuables forwarded to all parts of Europe, at low rates, by BALDWIN'S EUROPEAN EXPRESS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

ARTISTIC CARPETS AND ORIENTAL RUGS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

Includes all the best known makes, and is the largest and finest we have ever exhibited. We are closing out a great number of patterns at

LOWER PRICES

than goods of equal value have ever been sold.

LARGE INVOICES OF

RUGS

JUST RECEIVED.

An inspection respectfully solicited.

Broadway & 19th st.

Arnold, Constable & Co

SPRING NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR.

Now open a fine assortment of Paris Novelties in Plain and Embroidered Crêpe de Chine, "Poil de Paris," "Bourrette de Bayonnaise," "Bourrette de Bison," and Embroidered Nun's Veiling; also, Cheviots in Plaids, Stripes, and Solid Colors for Combination Suits, etc.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

Financial.

BULLION CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Sylvester, of the United States Assay office, in this city, has recently published a new and somewhat enlarged edition of his pamphlet, entitled "Bullion Certificates." We took occasion, some year or two ago, to express our opinion of his plan for giving the people a paper currency in the form of "Bullion Certificates," and, in looking at his pamphlet again, we see no reason for changing the opinion thus expressed.

The pamphlet contains the draft of a law designed to embody the distinctive features of the plan proposed. The first section makes gold bars, manufactured under the authority of the United States, with their weight and fineness stamped thereon, a legal tender at the rate of twenty-five and eight-tenth grains of standard gold to the dollar, in payment of all debts public and private. The second section contains similar provision in respect to silver bars, with the qualification that such bars shall be a legal tender at their market value as computed in gold. The third section provides for the issue of bullion certificates, in large or small denominations, by the Treasury of the United States, upon the deposit therein of a corresponding amount of United States legal-tender coins or gold or silver bars, the gold or silver thus deposited in the Treasury to be retained for the redemption of these certificates on presentation. The other sections relate to various questions pertaining to the manner of working such a system.

The gist of Mr. Sylvester's plan consists in making the Treasury of the United States a place for the deposit of gold and silver, either in coin or in stamped bars of these metals, and for the issue of certificates of such deposits, which certificates are to correspond with the deposits, and are at all times to be redeemable therein. These certificates are, in the plan, to become a paper currency for the general use of the people. It is not possible to conceive of a safer currency, provided the Government is honest. For every dollar pledged to be paid in a certificate there would be in the Treasury of the United States a dollar's worth of gold or a dollar's worth of silver computed in gold; and this gold or silver would always be available for the payment of the same.

The certificate, being payable on demand, would practically have the commercial value of the bullion it represents; and, being much more convenient in use than either of the precious metals, it would naturally become the common currency of the people in all the ordinary exchanges of society. Gold and silver would go into the Treasury and be retained there as a redemption fund; and bullion certificates, in corresponding amounts, would issue therefrom, and be invested with all the practical monetary properties possessed by gold and silver, with the single exception of paying debts due to foreign countries. There would be comparatively little actual use of the precious metals in domestic trade, since their paper representatives would be far more convenient, and would pass from hand to hand at the same value.

Incorporated banks, whether state or national, private bankers, and private individuals could get from the Treasury all the paper currency they wanted, by making the requisite bullion deposit; and then they could return this currency and receive back the bullion whenever they desired to do so. We confess frankly that we cannot see why such a system would not work well for the general interests of the public. It is a solution of the currency question that has no relation whatever to the public debt. Whether that debt is paid or not, or when it is paid, is a matter of no consequence, since this system makes no use of the evidences of debt as the basis for the issue of a paper currency. We think the idea well worthy of the sober consideration of Congress.

DEATH OF JOHN JAY CISCO.

Mr. John Jay Cisco, the eminent banker of this city, died at his residence, No. 136 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday morning last, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had been in poor health for more than a year, but was generally able to give considerable time to his business. Mr. Cisco was born in New York in 1806, was the son of a merchant, and at an early age and after several years' apprenticeship as clerk, he established himself in a small business, which proved quite successful. Later he founded the cloth house of John J. Cisco & Co., in Pearl Street, in company with Mr. Brown Peck, which firm did a very extensive business. He soon enlarged and embraced in his trade the hosiery business, as importer and wholesale dealer. His store, in Maiden Lane, just above Pearl Street, on the west side, was at that time an immense establishment; and it was there the writer first became acquainted with him. Mr. Cisco was a popular, sagacious and very reliable business man. His stock of goods was always large and attractive; and as a merchant, he stood among the highest in the city.

Mr. Cisco was a conservative Democrat, and his counsels were sought by the best men of the party; and with this class he always had a very powerful influence. He was appointed by President Franklin Pierce Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and was given charge of the Sub-Treasury in this city. He discharged his duties faithfully and with honor, so much so that President Buchanan wisely retained him.

The Sub-Treasury, when Mr. Cisco held the office, was in the building now occupied as the Assay Office, and the present Sub-Treasury was used as the Custom-house. The commerce of the port had increased to such an extent that the business of the Custom-house was seriously impeded in these narrow quarters, and Mr. Cisco was intrusted with the duty of negotiating for the purchase of the building now used for the Custom-house. The property belonged to the Merchants' Exchange, and Mr. Cisco succeeded in purchasing it for the Government for $1,000,000 cash. Its value has quadrupled since that time.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Cisco tendered his resignation as Assistant Treasurer; but, at the earnest request of the President, he consented to continue in the office for a time. The Government was then seriously in need of money to prosecute the War against the seceding states, and the first loan was then placed on the market. There was a good deal of hesitation displayed about taking the bonds, and the large banks of this city held back from investing in them. Mr. Cisco called a meeting of the officers of the leading banks, and, by his arguments, mainly, succeeded in inducing them to take the loan; and after the first issue the confidence in the Government became so great that but little trouble was experienced in future negotiations. President Lincoln held so high an opinion of Mr. Cisco's financial ability and integrity that, when the Union Pacific Railroad bill was passed, in 1862, he insisted, before signing it, that Mr. Cisco should be made Treasurer of the organization, and he assumed that position, under the late Gen. John A. Dix as President.

In 1864 Mr. Cisco, who had long wished to go into business as a banker, resigned his office as Assistant Treasurer, and established the banking house of John J. Cisco & Son, at No. 33 Wall Street, with his son, John A. Cisco, as a partner. Later, Mr. Frederick W. Foote was admitted to the firm, which changed its title to John J. Cisco & Co., and the business was removed to No. 59 Wall Street. The house has done a conservative business for 20 years, and has acted as the financial agent of many large estates, including those of Gen. John A. Dix, William R. Greer, and Mrs. Devoo. Mr. Cisco issued and negotiated the sale of the bonds for the construction of the Union Pacific, the Houston and Texas, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads. He was a Director of the Houston and Texas Road. He was one of the founders of the United States Trust Company, of which he was at one time Vice-President, and was a Director until his death. He was the oldest Director of the City Bank, and one of the Directors of the Manhattan Gaslight Company. Mr. Cisco had been a member of Trinity Church for 25 years, and was Senior Warden of the vestry. He was a member of the Union and Century Clubs, and of the Historical and Geographical Societies.

Few men in New York, during the period of more than forty years of his brilliant history, have been so highly esteemed as Mr. Cisco. His death will be a sore loss to the entire community, and nowhere, outside of his own family circle, will he be more missed than in the important councils of Trinity Church, where he was always greatly respected and beloved.

THE COAL INDUSTRIES.

The representatives of the bituminous coal industries of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, consisting of Messrs. White, Lee and Mayer, recently told the House Committee of Ways and Means what those engaged in these industries think of the Morrison tariff bill. An abstract of the statement as given in one of the papers of this city reads as follows:

"That bituminous coal has reached bottom prices; that so far from being 'raw material' every ton of it laid down at the place of consumption represents a percentage of labor—much of it highly skilled labor—higher than in the case of almost any other dutiable article; that the present low duty brings Canadian coal into sharp competition with American coal in all the markets of the Atlantic seaboard; that free coal would enable the Canadian producers to drive the bituminous coal of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Ohio out of the markets of the Gulf coast, thus seriously diminishing the output from the mines of those states; that the wages now paid in the bituminous coal industry of the United States are much higher than the wages paid in the British provinces, or in Great Britain; that wages are as low in this country as they can be without distress to the workingmen and injury to the general prosperity; that the proposition to single out and strike a fatal blow to the bituminous coal industry, while other industries are to be protected, is unjust and indefensible; that the closing of American mines and the giving of the home market to foreign producers is more likely to result in an increase than in a diminution of the price of coal; that instead of putting coal on the free list, the duties ought to be raised from 75 cents, the present rate, to $1 per ton; and that, whereas in 1864, when, owing to the War, the bituminous coals of Maryland and part of Pennsylvania were cut off from Eastern markets, bituminous coals from the provinces readily sold at $14 per ton in Boston, domestic competition has now brought the price down to about $4.50 per ton."

The Carlisle-Morrison program of tariff reduction, without regard to the interests of our manufacturing industries, has already called forth the most earnest protests from the various parts of the country. Such legislation would work most disastrously upon these interests; and this is a sufficient reason why the Morrison tariff bill should not be passed. If the Democrats in the House of Representatives want to destroy all hope of electing a Democratic President next Fall, then let them pass the Morrison bill; and they will be very sure to gain their end. The practical business sense of the people would at once take the alarm, and see to it that the Democratic Party does not come into power.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.

The lack of adequate banking facilities in one of the finest quarters of the city, the vicinity of East 57th Street, has been met by the establishment of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, at the corner of Third Avenue and 57th Street, with a capital of $100,000. Especial facilities for ladies doing business with the bank have been provided. Its officers are: President, Samuel H. Rathbone, formerly of Buffalo, but in the Banking business in Wall Street since 1877; Vice-President and Cashier, Mr. D. R. Satterlee, whose business career embraces 11 years as President of the Home Insurance Co., of New Haven, Conn., Cashier of the Stamford Bank, at Stamford, and later Cashier of the Elm Street National Bank, of New Haven. Among its directors are Abraham H. Baldwin, Martin B. Brown, William K. Soutter, Richard K. Sheldon, and George H. Kendall.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The demand for money has shown a slight increase during the week, though not of such proportions as to affect the rate of interest, owing to the large surplus of funds seeking employment. As domestic trade improves, a very decided impulse will be given to the demand for money, which, from present indications, is not far in the future, as prices are low and stocks are generally moderate in the hands of merchants throughout the country, while the consumptive capacity of the inhabitants is steadily increasing. In addition to this there is a growing confidence which is making itself more manifest every day in the stability of values, notwithstanding trade is so closely limited to immediate necessities. Money was in abundance upon the market throughout the week with the rates on call at 1½@2½ per cent. to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral and 1 @2 per cent. on pledge of Government bonds; but there were symptons of a hardening tendency in the fact that more loans were made at the higher figures than the lower. Time loans under nine months were quoted at 3½@4 per cent. on dividend-paying stocks. For 30-day loans on Government bonds 3 per cent. was bid, and for 10 months loans on stocks 4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper remains at 4@5 per cent. for double names, and 5@5½ per cent. for single names. The domestic exchanges grew more and more unfavorable to this center until Saturday, when there was a marked change the other way.

Stock Market.—The stock market was dull and inactive, with no fluctuations to any very great extent, except among the "fancy" stocks, which alternated between

firmness and depression. The situation may be said to be unchanged. While everybody is hoping for a material improvement very soon, nobody is positively confident that it is coming. This unsatisfactory state of affairs may be attributed to the fact that the large operators on both sides of the account are at present resting, leaving the business of the exchange in the hands of the room-traders, as the outside public give the market a wide berth. The result is, there is but little business, prices fluctuate feebly, and general discontent pervades. How long this condition of affairs will continue is a question which many are only too desirous to have answered. The dealings of the week amounted to 1,251,425 shares, of which the following are the highest, lowest, and closing quotations:

	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 22d.
Adams Express	125	130	129¾	130
American Express	1,157	100¾	99¾	99⅝
Alton and T. H.	400	50	50	50
American Tel. and C. Co.	252	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
Bk. and Mer. Tel. Co.	3,710	126¼	124⅛	125⅞
Canadian South	5,820	54⅝	51⅞	53⅝
Canadian Pacific	1,825	55	54⅞	55
Cedar Falls	100	11	11	11
Central Iowa	300	16	15	16
Central Pacific	13,820	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞
C., C., C. and I.	1,040	69	67⅛	67⅞
Ches. and Ohio	675	13⅝	13	13⅝
Ches. and Ohio 1st pf.	800	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
Ches. and Ohio 2d pf.	105	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Chicago, Bur., & Q.	7,895	125⅛	123⅞	125
Chicago and Alton	275	136⅛	136	136⅛
Chicago, St. L. & P. pf.	100	26	26	26
Chicago and N. W.	50,925	120	117⅞	118⅞
Chicago and N. W., pf.	310	143	142⅞	142⅞
Chicago, Mil., and St. P.	146,809	93⅞	91⅝	92⅞
Chicago, M. and St. P., pf.	1,240	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
Cleve. & Pitts.	65	139	138⅞	139
Colorado Coal	1,550	17⅛	16	17⅛
Delaware, L., and W'n	163,568	129⅝	126⅛	126⅛
Del. and Hudson	1,604	109	108⅛	108⅞
Denver and R. G.	24,585	21	17⅞	18⅞
East Tennessee	3,286	8	7⅛	7⅞
East Tennessee, pf.	900	13	12⅞	13
Green Bay	3,200	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛
Harlem	5	2.0	200	200
Houston & Texas	100	45	45	45
Illinois Central	1,996	131⅛	131	131⅛
Illinois Central l'd line	158	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Ind., Bloom., and W.	8,275	19⅛	16⅞	19
Lake Shore	53,987	103⅛	101⅛	101⅞
Lake Erie and Western	1,700	19⅞	17⅞	19⅛
Louisville and Nashville	12,256	49⅛	48	48
Louis., N. A. & C.	400	24	22	24
Long Island	942	78	76⅛	78
Manhattan	5,700	57	53	53
Manhattan, new	2,010	59⅞	55⅞	57⅞
Manhattan B.	3,110	24	23	23
Maryland Coal	200	15	14	15
Memph. & Charl.	400	34	34	34
Metropolitan	1,300	99	98	99
Michigan Central	4,400	93⅞	91⅛	91⅛
Mobile & Ohio	1,000	13⅞	11⅛	12⅛
Minn. and St. Louis	600	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	200	34	34	34
Mut. Union Tel.	65	16	16	16
Mo., Kan. and Texas	16,850	22⅛	21	21
Missouri Pacific	21,415	92⅞	91	91⅛
Missouri Pacific	1,500	89⅞	89	89
Morris & Essex	100	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
New Jersey R.	80	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛
N. J. Central	1,440	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞
N. Y. Central	24,168	116⅛	114⅞	114⅞
N. Y. and New Eng.	3,885	15⅞	12⅞	14⅛
N. Y. & N. Haven	37	182	182	182
New York, Lack. & W.	410	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛
N. Y., L. E. and W.	70,044	24⅛	22⅞	22⅞
N. Y., L. E., and W. pf.	558	68	66⅛	66⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	550	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W.	650	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
N. Y., C. and St. L.	430	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
N. Y., Chi. and St. L., pref.	400	19	18⅞	19
Nor. & West, pf.	315	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Northern Pacific	9,845	22⅛	21⅛	22
Northern Pacific, pref.	60,876	49⅛	46⅞	47⅞
Ohio Southern	300	9	8	9
Ohio & Miss.	6,090	25⅞	23	23⅛
Oregon Imp. Co.	920	43	42	42
Oregon Trans.	84,210	21⅛	19⅞	20⅞
Oregon R. & Navigation	3,001	89	85⅛	88
Or. Sh. Line	870	24⅛	20	24
Ohio Central	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Ontario Mining	25	29	29	29
Pacific Mail	76,780	56⅞	53⅞	54⅛
Phil. & Reading	27,400	58⅞	56⅞	56⅞
Pitts., F. W. & C.	62	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
Pullman Car	9,889	115⅞	109⅞	114⅛
Peoria, Dec., and E.	4,535	17	15⅞	16⅛
Rens. and Saratoga	50	144	144	144
Roch. and Pitts.	6,115	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛
Rock Island	5,095	124⅛	122	124
Rome, W. & Og.	500	24	22	23
Rich. and Dan.	100	57	57	57
Rich. and W. P.	400	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞
Rich. and Alle.	100	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
Spr. Mt. Coal	9,600	45	40⅛	40⅞
St. L. & San F.	2,230	27	23	25⅞
St. L. & S. F. pf.	1,620	50	44⅛	47⅛
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	400	95	93	93⅞
St. P., M., and M.	2,750	96⅛	95	96⅞
St. P. and Omaha	2,300	31⅞	30⅛	30⅛
St. P. and Omaha, pref.	962	93⅞	92⅛	93⅛
Texas and Pacific	41,341	21⅞	20	20⅞
Union Pacific	158,225	78⅞	75⅛	75⅛
U. S. Express	175	59⅞	59⅞	59⅛
Va. Midland	100	21	21	21
Wab., St. L., and P.	1,425	16⅞	15⅛	15⅞
W., St. L., and P., pref.	3,800	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.	155	110	110	110
Western U. Tel.	15,504	75⅞	75	75⅞
Western U. Tel. exd.	8,290	73⅞	72⅛	72⅞
Warren R.	25	122	122	122

U. S. Bonds.—The market for Government bonds was quiet but very strong for the long date issues, owing to the demand for investments. The 4s advanced ⅛; the 4½s coupons ⅛; do. registered ⅛; and 3s declined ⅛. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, 1891, reg.	113⅝	113⅞	Currency 6s, '95	129	—
4½s, 1891, coup.	113⅝	114	Currency 6s, '96	131	—
4s, 1907, reg.	123⅝	123¾	Currency 6s, '97	134	—
4s, 1907, coup.	124⅛	124¼	Currency 6s, '98	135	—
Three per cents	101	—	Currency 6s, '99	138	—

Railroad Bonds.—During the greater part of the week the market was strong and higher, but in the late dealings there was some irregularity, and prices for some issues declined. The principal trading was in West Shore 5s, which declined ½, to 57½, advanced to 58¾, reacted to 57¾, and closed at 58. Jersey Midland Firsts advanced 3¾ per cent. to 98½, and receded to 97½. South Carolina Firsts advanced 3 per cent. to 108; Oregon Improvement Firsts 2 per cent. to 82; Ohio Southern Firsts 1 per per cent. to 86; Canada Southern Seconds 1 per cent., to 87; Green Bay Incomes 1 per cent. to 23; Ohio Southern Incomes 1 per cent. to 22, and New Orleans and Pacific Firsts 1¾, to 84½, and receded to 83¾. Erie Second Consols were weak, and declined 1 per cent. to 90¾.

Bank Statement.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house last week was, technically, a favorable exhibit. The changes in the averages show a contraction in loans of $3,481,500; a gain in specie of $1,676,400; a loss in legal tenders of $135,800; a decrease in deposits of $1,574,800, and a contraction in circulation of $398,900. The movement for the week results in a gain in surplus reserve of $1,934,300, and the banks now hold $8,589,125 in excess of the legal requirements. The banks lost $675,000 through the interior movement and gained $3,000,000 through the operations of the Sub-Treasury. The following table gives figures in detail.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits.
New York	$9,115,000	$2,283,000	$805,000	$9,607,000
Manhattan	7,912,000	1,568,000	514,000	7,458,000
Merchants'	8,267,000	1,127,630	1,313,300	8,269,540
Mechanics'	8,605,000	1,421,000	581,000	7,921,000
Union	4,343,900	1,217,900	223,600	3,931,000
America	11,516,900	828,800	573,800	8,712,800
Phenix	3,029,000	687,000	201,500	2,847,000
City	7,060,400	2,195,900	309,000	7,157,700
Tradesm'n's	3,160,600	870,600	126,700	2,050,700
Fulton	1,342,200	646,000	199,600	1,345,200
Chemical	12,906,300	3,248,800	841,900	14,613,500
Mer Exch.	3,381,500	382,500	371,100	2,963,000
Gallatin	4,754,900	482,500	180,400	2,640,600
B'tch & Dro.	1,873,500	438,100	97,100	1,786,900
M'chs. & Tra.	976,000	122,000	112,000	990,000
Greenwich	1,044,100	50,500	135,700	1,007,300
Lea. Manuf.	3,013,700	155,300	555,800	2,373,700
Sev'nth W'd	1,235,700	235,500	142,800	1,258,600
St'te of N.Y.	4,338,400	801,000	183,700	3,889,500
Am. Ex.	10,441,000	4,360,000	1,822,000	10,521,000
Commerce	19,728,900	4,506,300	1,167,300	16,179,100
Broadway	6,883,930	1,130,000	334,000	5,772,000
Mercantile	7,347,100	1,496,700	389,600	7,684,300
Pacific	2,230,700	260,600	154,500	2,252,800
Republic	3,876,500	898,800	276,000	3,158,300
Chatham	4,069,100	673,400	495,300	4,530,700
People's	1,530,500	177,100	159,600	1,805,700
N. America	3,151,400	369,300	455,500	3,425,000
Hanover	9,786,300	2,435,700	499,400	10,847,900
Irving	3,084,200	626,800	430,900	3,342,000
Metropol'n	11,470,000	2,109,000	419,000	9,234,000
Citizens'	3,010,400	588,300	214,600	3,284,000
Nassau	2,528,700	145,800	275,800	2,834,800
Market	2,834,900	535,300	140,300	2,284,600
St. Nicholas	2,890,600	102,700	271,000	2,541,300
Shoe & Lea.	3,152,000	647,000	179,000	3,268,000
Corn Exch.	5,039,800	212,300	426,000	3,905,400
Continent'l.	7,144,900	1,684,400	496,700	8,664,300
Oriental	2,319,500	132,800	301,400	2,206,700
Marine	4,214,000	735,000	205,000	4,614,000
Imp. & Tra.	21,619,500	4,118,600	1,526,100	23,748,100
Park	20,498,500	5,300,000	1,462,900	25,507,000
Wall St. Nat.	1,672,200	93,100	232,900	1,538,400
North River	1,530,000	47,000	292,000	1,602,000
East River	1,231,600	76,400	137,800	981,900
Fourth Nat.	16,295,900	4,274,000	1,078,700	17,815,100
Central Nat.	9,348,000	413,000	1,545,000	10,224,000
Second Nat.	3,550,000	650,000	402,000	4,247,000
Ninth Nat.	6,281,500	1,428,700	507,300	6,698,700
First Nat'l.	16,318,500	3,278,500	1,020,700	16,944,300
Third Nat.	4,762,400	1,177,900	628,000	5,241,000
N.Y. Ntl. Ex.	1,430,300	269,800	224,600	1,328,100
Bowery	2,155,500	248,630	237,300	1,934,700
N.Y. County	1,811,900	14,100	704,800	2,403,000
Ger.-Amer.	2,655,100	275,400	88,300	2,220,000
Chase	4,412,300	1,225,700	406,700	5,835,900
Fifth Ave.	2,450,900	498,900	101,300	2,536,700
German Ex.	2,173,100	92,000	270,000	2,428,300
Germania	1,978,600	102,300	302,600	2,132,300
U. S. Nat'l.	5,897,500	1,222,600	208,300	6,325,000
Lincoln N'l	2,168,700	613,500	230,700	2,742,100
Garfield Nat	824,200	20,500	164,500	752,300
Fifth Nat.	1,129,000	190,900	128,000	1,170,700
Total	$347,665,700	$67,422,300	$28,591,000	$349,700,700
	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.
Comparisons	$3,481,500	$1,676,400	$135,800	$1,574,800

Clearings for the week ending Mar. 15th....$578,598,267 81
do. do. do. Mar. 22d..... 593,246,546 87
Balances for the week ending Mar. 15th.... 27,685,054 59
do. do. do. Mar. 22d..... 30,045,409 41

Foreign Exchange.—The Foreign Exchange market was dull but strong, on a continued scarcity of bills. The nominal asking quotations for Sterling were advanced ½c., to $4.88 for 60-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done at concessions of ½c. to 1½c. from the posted figures. In Continental Exchange Francs were unchanged at 5.17½@5.16⅞ for 60-day bills and 5.15@5.14⅜ for checks. Reichmarks were quoted at 95⅛@95¼ for long sight; do. for short sight advanced from 95½@95⅝ to 95⅝@95¾.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New York, March 12th, 1884.

DIVIDEND NO. 67.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending 31st inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th of April next to shareholders of record on the 29th day of March inst.

The transfer-books will be closed in New York and in London at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and re-opened on the morning of the 2d of April next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Boston, March 5th, 1884.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid on and after April 1st, 1884, to stockholders of record March 10th, 1884. New York stockholders will be paid at the company's office, 186 Broadway, New York, and Boston stockholders at the company's office, No. 44 Equitable Building, Boston. Stock-books will be closed March 10th, 1884, and reopened April 2d, 1884.

HENRY McFARLAND, Treasurer.

To meet the wants of investors, we are giving particular attention to the careful selection of desirable bonds, that can be properly recommended. To make such selections for themselves, out of the mass of securities offered for sale, is to most persons not engaged in the business a confusing and often a discouraging task. It is our aim to simplify this undertaking for investors, and aid their personal judgment by offering, from time to time, such bonds as seem to us best calculated to meet their requirements, with information and particulars which they might not be able to readily obtain for themselves.

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Commercial

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

The Morrison tariff bill has been reported to the House of Representatives. There were two reports in regard to the bill from the Committee on Ways and Means. The majority report came from the Democratic members of the Committee, and the minority report from the Republican members. The points made in opposition to the bill by the minority report are briefly the following:

1. The manufacturing and industrial interests of the country have earnestly protested against the passage of this bill.

2. The bill, if it becomes a law, will unsettle values, retard incipient enterprises and cripple those already established.

3. The bill would of necessity force down the rate of wages in the United States, and thus prove a damage and a curse to the workingmen of the country.

4. It would lead to a large increase in our foreign importations; and hence, instead of reducing the revenues of the Government it would increase them.

5. The bill has none of the merits of a carefully prepared tariff bill, but makes a twenty per cent. reduction on tariff rates, without any regard to the conditions affecting specific articles to which the reduction is indiscriminately applied.

Such are the leading points set forth in the minority report. Mr. Morrison, of course, does not expect to get this bill through both houses of Congress and then get the President's signature to it. It is by no means certain that it will be passed by the House of Representatives. The main theory of the movement is to make a Democratic record for the pending Presidential election; and should the Democrats in the House of Representatives pass the bill, they will furnish a very good reason why the people should repudiate the Democratic party at the next election.

DRY GOODS.

The business of the dry goods market has been very quiet throughout the past week, which is attributable to the continued bad weather that has been experienced for some time past. The general outlook, however, is certainly not unpromising, though the prognostications of the knowing ones have not as yet been realized with regard to the activity of trade. The period has arrived when a material increase in the business of the market is expected and usually occurs; and, with the present condition of prices, it is but fair to expect a liberal consumption; but the competition is so intense that there is but little prospect of an enlargement of profits to any appreciable extent, and consequently a conservative course is likely to continue. There was only a small representation of package buyers in the market, and their purchases were restricted in volume, while the demand through the medium of orders was hardly up to expectations. There was more animation in the jobbing branches of the trade, and a moderately good distribution of staple and department goods was made by leading jobbers; but retailers were far less liberal in their purchases than at the corresponding time in former years, owing, probably, to the fact that the demand for consumption has been greatly retarded by the backwardness of the season. There is an evident disposition on the part of both wholesale and retail buyers to continue a hand-to-mouth policy in conducting their operations; and this augurs well for a good healthy Spring trade; but there is certainly nothing in the present situation to justify manufacturers of dry goods in crowding production. The jobbing trade of the West and Southwest is reported fair, but by no means as active as could be desired, while reports from Texas and some other sections of the South, as well as from near-by distributing points, indicate that business is still more or less disappointing to wholesale dealers. In spite of the late lull in the demand, such makes of plain, colored, dyed and printed cotton goods as govern the market are steadily held by manufacturers' agents; and, though some "cutting" has been resorted to by jobbers in order to stimulate trade, comparatively few irregularities have been developed in this connection.

Cotton Goods.—The cotton goods market has developed few new features of noteworthy interest. The upward tendency of cotton has caused a firmer feeling on the part of manufacturers and their selling agents, and the latter are less anxious to sell some fabrics at current quotations than of late. Eastern corporation makes of brown cottons are generally steady in first hands, and a slight advance has been made on a few Southern brands that have recently been offered at relatively low figures. Bleached goods, wide sheetings and corset jeans continue in steady though moderate request by wholesale buyers, and a light call for colored cottons is reported by agents. The jobbing trade was moderately active, and, though jobbing quotations are pretty steady as a rule, some "cutting" on brown sheetings, etc., has lately been resorted to in order to stimulate business, sume accumulations having been closed out at less than agents' prices and below what the goods could be replaced for.

Print Cloths were in moderate demand, and prices remain firm at 3 7-16c. for 64x64s, while 56x60s are in a measure nominal at 3c.

Prints.—The condition of the print market is practically unchanged. The demand for fancy prints at first hands continues light and irregular, and while there is rather more doing in the newest and most tasteful styles, and in such specialties as block plaids, gingham, and imitation woven effects, combination suitings, etc., ordinary fancies are moving slowly. Indigo-blues continue in good demand, and grays, shirtings, and furnitures are doing fairly well. Jobbers report a somewhat better business in assorted lots of calicoes; and a fairly good package trade in "off style" fancies, "seconds," etc., was done by a few leading firms by means of relatively low prices.

Ginghams and Wash Fabrics were more or less quiet in first hands, and only a moderate business was done by jobbers; but a lull in the demand under present circumstances is perfectly natural, and a renewal of activity is confidently expected in the early future. The best fine and standard dress styles are well sold up as a rule, and prices remain firm at opening quotations.

Dress Goods.—There was a steady call for small duplicate lots of worsted, all-wool and cotton fabrics by package buyers, and agents continued to make fair deliveries of certain kinds in execution of former orders. A fairly good business was done in this department by jobbers generally, the demand by retailers having been quite active at times. Light textures, as lace buntings, lenos, nuns' veiling, etc., were in good request, and cashmeres, beiges, changeable mohairs, brocades, yarn-dyed fancies, shepherd and block plaids, etc. continued to move steadily at unchanged prices.

Woolen Goods.—The dealings in woolen goods did not enlarge during the week. There were a few articles of miscellaneous woolens, such as ladies' cloths, cloakings, etc., that had a slightly increased demand from retailers, owing to the low prices. Transactions in heavy clothing woolens were very light; but there was something doing in Spring goods. In fact, duplicate orders for light weights are quite a feature of present business, and although this kind of trade was entirely over by this time last year, the indications seem to be that the demand will continue well into next month. The general market continues firm, at least so far as the most desirable goods are concerned, and there is nothing to indicate any material change in the situation. Trade is decidedly dull; but the outlook is not altogether unsatisfactory.

Hosiery and Underwear.—There was very little doing in hosiery on the spot as regards new business, but there was a fair movement of goods on account of back orders. There was a moderate but irregular business in heavy-weight underwear, but chiefly through the medium of salesmen on the road. Transactions on the spot were very light. Jerseys were in moderate demand.

FOREIGN GOODS.

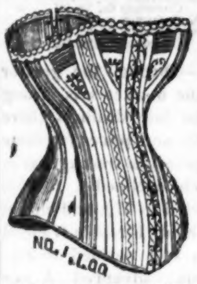
Trade in foreign goods was again moderate during the past week, the demand showing a tendency to fall off in some departments. Retailers continue to hold off for fair weather as regards staple goods, though anxious to secure the novelties of the season. With a little sunshine, it is probable that the demand will revive, and new life be infused into the transactions of the market. Orders by mail continue to be fair for assortments in dress goods, Summer silks, and many articles of white goods. Orders for importations for future delivery are extending, British and French dress goods beginning to receive attention of this character. There seems to be no depression in the foreign goods market, except that prices and profits are much complained of by importers.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week and since January 1st, 1884, compare as follows with the same period of last year.

For the week.	1884.	1883.
Entered at the port..........	$2,594,876	$2,6[illegible],549
Thrown on the market........	2,614,257	2,6[illegible],944
Since Jan. 1st.		
Entered at the port..........	34,207,957	36,[illegible],918
Thrown on the market........	33,496,611	35,[illegible],745

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS & BELTS.

$1:00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00



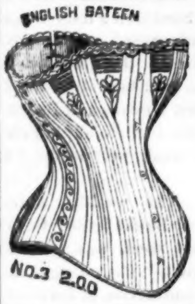
Probably never, since the invention of Corsets, has so large a demand been created as now exists for Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets and Belts. Over three thousand families in the city of New York alone are now wearing them daily.

Every Man and Woman, well or ill, should daily wear either the Corset or the Belt.

NURSING CORSET. Price, $1.50.
ABDOMINAL CORSET. " $3.00.

SENT POSTPAID ON TRIAL.

ENGLISH SATEEN



ENGLISH SATEEN

A GREAT SUCCESS.

A Good Live Canvassing Agent wanted in your town for these splendidly advertised and best selling goods in the market. Liberal pay, Quick Sales, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at once.

NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 5 CORSETS ARE NOW DOUBLE STITCHED AND WILL NOT RIP.

If you have *any* pain, ache, or ill-feeling from any cause, if you seem "pretty well," yet lack energy and do not "feel up to the mark," if you suffer from disease, we beg you to at once try these remarkable curatives. They cannot and do not injure like medicine. Always doing good, never harm. There is no shock or sensation felt in wearing them. There is no waiting a long time for results; electro-magnetism acts quickly, generally the first week, more frequently the first day, and often even during the first hour they are worn, their wonderful curative powers are felt.

The mind becomes active, the nerves and sluggish circulation are stimulated, and all the old-time health and good-feeling come back. They are constructed on scientific principles, imparting an exhilarating, health-giving current to the whole system. Professional men assert that there is hardly a disease which Electricity or Magnetism may not benefit or cure, and they daily practise the same, as your own physician will inform you.

The Celebrated Dr. W. A. Hammond, of New York, formerly Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, lately lectured upon this subject, and advised all medical men to make trial of these agencies, describing at the same time most remarkable cures he had made, even in cases which would seem hopeless.

The Corsets do not differ in appearance from those usually worn; we substitute our flat steel magnetods in place of the ordinary corset steels. These Corsets are all equally charged, differing only in quality and design. They are elegant in shape and finish, made after the best French pattern, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. The above applies equally as well to the Electric Belt for gentlemen.

The prices are as follows: $1, $1.50, $2 and $3 for the Corsets, and $3 each for the Belts. We now make all these Corsets in dove and white only. They are sent out in a handsome box, accompanied by a silver-plated compass, by which the Electro-Magnetic influence can be tested. We will send either kind to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price, with 20 cents added for packing or registration, and we guarantee safe delivery into your hands. Remit in post-office Money-Order, Draft, Check, or in Currency by Registered Letter. In ordering, kindly mention and state exact size of corset usually worn. Make all remittances payable to Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Each Corset is stamped with the English coat-of-arms, and the name of the Proprietors, THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; Flesh Brushes, $3.00; Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth Brushes, 50c.; Insoles, 50c.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.,
New York.

SHAWLS.

The latest and highest Novelties in India, French, and English Day, Evening, and Sea-side Shawls. Also the most wonderful variety of Antique India Shawls ever exhibited in this or any other country.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
New York.

Warner Bros, Celebrated Coraline Corsets,

Are the acknowledged standard of Europe and America. The **Coraline** with which they are boned is superior to Whalebone both in durability and comfort.

The **Health** and **Nursing** Corsets shown above, have been before the public for ten years, with constantly increasing sales.

The **Health** Corset gives a lady the best form of any Corset ever made, and at the same time it is easy, flexible and very durable.

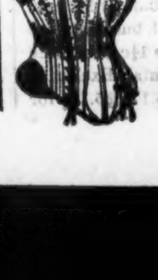
The Coraline, Flexible Hip, Abdominal and Misses' Corsets, are all very popular styles, either of which is sure to give satisfaction.

Price from $1 up.

For Sale by Leading Merchants Everywhere

Avoid all imitations. Be sure our name is on the box.

WARNER BROS.,
353 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



MADAME McGEE'S
Coronet Corsets.

Perfect fitting, easy, durable.
Three laces and spoon clasps.
No bones under the arms.
No seams over the hips.
Sold everywhere or sent post-paid for $1.25. Agents wanted.
CORONET CORSET CO.,
JACKSON, MICH.
N. Y. Depot. 115 Worth St.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL,

on or before May 1st, 1884, to our new buildings, No. 35 and 37 West 23d Street, opposite STERN BROS., we offer our entire stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

at a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. from prevailing prices.

We have no undesirable stock. All goods were made and carefully selected for the Spring of 1884. Buyers wishing to make purchases now can select from a large

AND COMPLETE STOCK,

and have goods delivered when required. Our object in making the above reduction is to save the heavy expense incurred in moving a large stock of furniture. Respectfully

FREEMAN GILLIES & CO.,
20 West 14th St., bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th ST., SIXTH AVE., and 13th ST.,
NEW YORK.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO OUR

TAILOR MADE
CLOTH SUITS,

WHICH ARE NOW SO POPULAR, AND WHICH WILL BE WORN SO GENERALLY THE COMING SEASON. OUR TWO LEADING PRICES WILL BE

$19.99 and $23.99

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY MEN TAILORS IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS, AND THE STYLE AND FINISH CANNOT BE EXCELLED. MATERIALS ARE WARRANTED ALL WOOL, AND ARE IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES.

WE GUARANTEE THAT OUR PRICES ARE BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE.

IN OUR DEPARTMENTS OF

SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS

WE ARE SHOWING NEW SPRING FABRICS, AND AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SILKS for CRAZY PATCHWORK

in 50c. and $1.00 packages. Elegant Varieties. Our 20 cent package of best Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, free with every $1.00 order.
YALE SILK WORKS, New Haven, Ct.

J. ROTHSCHILD

56 and 58 West 14th Street, New York.

269 and 271 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

26 Rue D'Enghien, Paris.

GRAND OPENING.

We are now offering an unusually large collection of choice *Millinery Goods*, gathered by our European buyers from artists of the highest rank and merit.

In our department of *Trimmed Bonnets* and *Round Hats* we have secured the most *recherche* creations of the best *Parisian Modistes*, while those of our own design, composed of choice imported goods, will surely commend themselves to the admiration of our patrons.

We have special facilities for obtaining the best London and Paris styles in Misses' and Children's Millinery, in which department our assortment this season is specially worthy of inspection.

In untrimmed Millinery Goods we offer a large variety of shapes in English, Milan, Dunstable, satin-braid, and other fancy straws, elegant Mountures in fine French Flowers, Ostrich, Marabout and Fancy Feathers; all the fashionable shades in Lyons Velvets, and fine French Ribbons; fancy Trimming Fabrics, Laces, Ornaments, etc.

Our styles being controlled exclusively by us in this country, they are not likely to become as "common" as those of the general market, and we claim for our goods that they are superior in texture and finish to any sold in the United States at the same prices.

Respectfully,

J. ROTHSCHILD.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Opening of Latest Novelties.

IN

FURNITURE,

CURTAIN FABRICS

Wall Hangings, &c.

Our Spring importation of above line of goods is complete in every particular. Our assortment of French Crepes, Madras, and Antique Curtains, and medium-priced Wall Papers for furnishing country residences a specialty.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS

Union Sq. and 16th St.

HOTELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This well-known and favorably-located Hotel at the Great Winter Resort of the Country is First Class in all its appointments. A description of the Hotel with a brief guide to the city will be sent on application. Board by the month according to location of rooms.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor,
late of Thousand Island House.

DELAVAN HOUSE,

ALBANY, N. Y.

This large and popular hotel on May 1st last passed under our management. We have made extensive changes and improvements—redecorating, painting and refurnishing the whole house.

T. ROESSLE, SON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

THE ARLINGTON,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This hotel, since January 1st, has been enlarged by adding "The Sumner House." It now has connected with it the Sumner, Kennedy, Pomeroy and Johnson Houses, all of which have been connected by halls. Parties can have all the quiet of private houses with the comforts of the hotel.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 15th STREET, NEW YORK.
A. J. DAM & SON Proprietors.

W. & J. SLOANE,

SMITH

Moquette Carpets.

Excel all similar fabrics in smoothness of surface, closeness of pile and unlimited capacity for producing the most elaborate designs and delicate shadings.

They have acquired an enviable reputation for durability and permanent coloring, and fill all the requirements of an elegant Parlor Carpet at a Moderate Cost.

BROADWAY,

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets,
NEW YORK.

CARPETS.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN. OUR SPECIALTIES FOR THIS WEEK. TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY A RECENT IMMENSE PURCHASE,

WE OFFER

THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK OF AN EASTERN MANUFACTURER, VIZ.:

500 PIECES BODY BRUSSELS (best 5-frames), LATEST STYLES AND COLORINGS, AT $1.25 PER YARD.

250 PIECES ALL-WOOL EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS, AT 75c. PER YARD.

MATTINGS.

A CARGO JUST RECEIVED, OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

WHITE FROM $5 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

RED CHECK, AND 500 DIFFERENT PATTERNS FINE FANCY MATTINGS, FROM $8 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES AND FABRICS, JUST OPENED, AT POPULAR PRICES.

50 PAIRS SHIELE CURTAINS AT $15; WORTH $20.

100 PAIRS RAW SILK CURTAINS AT $6; WORTH $9.

500 PCS. PLUSH (plain and embossed), AT $1 PER YD.; WORTH $1.50.

WINDOW SHADES A SPECIALTY.

SHEPPARD KNAPP

& CO.,

Sixth Ave. and 13th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

SHELDON HOUSE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Winter health and pleasure resort. 1½ hours from New York; 20 trains each way daily; 2 hours from Philadelphia; 10 minutes from Long Branch. Recommended by the most celebrated physicians. Ocean water and electric baths, steam heat, passenger elevator; wonderful flowing artesian spring; warm ocean breezes; high, dry land; dry air, filled with the healing balsam of pines. Open all the year. Terms, $8 to $12 per week. Circulars.

WELCOME E. SHELDON, Sole Owner and Manager.

FILES FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

We can supply Files or Binders for THE INDEPENDENT, each File or Binder holding twenty-six numbers—half a year. The cover has "THE INDEPENDENT" embossed on it in large gilt letters, making it quite ornamental. They will be delivered at our office on the receipt of one dollar each, or sent (postpaid) to any P.-O. in the United States, on the receipt of one dollar and twenty-five cents each. The usual price is $1.50.

Weekly Market Review.

GROCERS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

[For the Week ending Friday, March 21st, 1884.]

COFFEE.

Rio, Good, Ordinary, to Choice	9 @13¼
Santos, Choice to Best	11¼ @11¾
Java	14 @22
Mocha	22 @23
Maracaibo	10¼@14
Laguayra	10½@14

TEA.

Hyson	17 @40
Young Hyson	16 @60
Japan	18 @45
Gunpowder	16 @65
Oolong	18 @60

SUGAR.

RAW.—Fair to prime	5⅝@ 5 13-16
HARD.—Cut Loaf	7⅝@ —
Crushed	7½@ —
Powdered	7⅜@ —
GRANULATED	7 5-16@ 7⅜
WHITE.—Standard A	— @ 7
Extra C	6⅝@ 6¾
YELLOW.—Coffee C	— @ 6½
Brown	5¼@ 5½

MOLASSES.

Cuba	23 @32
" Refined	26 @28
" Grocery	30 @35
Porto Rico	35 @50
New Orleans	30 @56

FISH.

George's Cod (new), per qtl.	$ 5 75 @ 6 00
Grand Bank Cod	3 50 @ 4 00
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass	21 00 @ 22 00
Mackerel, No. 2 Mass	— — @ 15 00
Mackerel, No. 3 Mass	— — @ 11 00
Herring, per box	— 14 @ — 20

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

FLOUR:	
Sour Extras and Patents	$2 00 @$4 00
No. 2 Winter	2 35 @ 2 95
Superfine Spring	2 90 @ 3 00
Ohio, Ind., Mich., Ill., Superfine Winter	3 10 @ 3 40
State Extra brands	3 45 @ 3 60
Western Spring Wheat, ext'a	3 50 @ 3 60
Minnesota, "Clear"	3 80 @ 5 00
Spring Wheat, "Patents"	5 50 @ 6 80
Good to Choice Spring Wheat, Extras	3 55 @ 3 65
Ex. Amber Ind., Ohio, and Mich.	3 90 @ 4 85
O. Round Hoop Ex. (ship'g)	3 55 @ 3 75
White Wheat Ex. (O. & Ind.)	3 90 @ 4 75
St. Louis, Single Extras	4 75 @ 4 90
St. Louis, Double, "	5 00 @ 5 60
Genessee, Extra Brands	5 00 @ 5 40
Winter Wheat, "Patents"	5 65 @ 7 25
White Wheat, Michigan Ex.	3 50 @ 5 45
SOUTHERN FLOUR:	
Extra	5 25 @ 5 75
Family	5 70 @ 6 40
Fancy	4 15 @ 5 50
RYE FLOUR:	
Fine	2 40 @ 2 60
Superfine	3 40 @ 3 75
CORN MEAL:	
Western	2 75 @ 2 85
Brandywine	3 40 @ 3 45
Prize Medal	3 00 @ 3 25

GRAIN.

WHEAT:	
White, No. 1	$— — @— —
" No. 2	— — @— —
Red " "	1 08 @ 1 09¾
CORN:	
Mixed	— 55½@— 63¾
Yellow	— 62 @— 65
White, No 2	— 63 @— 64
OATS:	
White, No. 1	— 45 @— —
Western	— 44 @— 45
State Mixed	— — @— —
RYE:	
State	— — @— 78
Western	— 73 @— 73½
BEANS:	
Mediums	2 50 @ 2 55
Marrows	2 85 @ 2 90
Pea	2 55 @ 2 65
PEAS:	
Green, prime, ₱ bush	1 30 @ 1 35
Southern Black Eye, ₱ 2-bush. bag	3 25 @ 3 50

PROVISIONS.

PORK:	
Mess, New	$17 75 @$18 00
Extra Prime	16 75 @ 17 25
Clear Back	20 00 @ 20 50
Family	19 00 @ 20 00
BACON:	
Long and Short Clear, half and half	— 9¼@ — —
CUT MEATS:	
Smoked Hams	— 13 @ — 13½
Smoked Shoulders	— 9¼@ — 9½

MILL FEED.

40 lbs	$— — @$20 00
60 lbs	— — @ 20 00
80 lbs	— — @ 20 00
100 lbs	20 00 @ 21 00
Sharps	22 00 @ 23 00
Rye Feed	— — @ 20 00
Oil Meal	35 00 @ 36 00
Linseed Meal	— — @ — —
Barley Meal	— — @ — —

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1, prime, per 100 lbs	$ —85 @$— 90
Hay, No. 2, good, " "	—75 @ — 80
Hay, No. 3, medium " "	—60 @ — 65
Hay, clover mixed " "	—55 @ — 60
Hay, Shipping, " "	—50 @ — 55
Hay, Clover " "	—40 @ — 45
Straw, No. 1, Rye " "	—70 @ — 75
Straw, No. 2 Rye " "	—50 @ — 55
Straw, Oat " "	—50 @ — 55

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, choice to fancy	34@38
" fair to good	27@30
Half-firkin tubs	25@34
Welsh tubs	25@33
Western imitation Creamery	18@20
" factory	10@22

LARD.

Steam rendered, per tierce	$ — @ 10 25
Continent	— — @ 10 50
Prime City	— — @ 10 38

CHEESE.

State, Factory, fine	14 @15
Good to prime	14 @14½
Fair to good	10½ @13
Ohio Factory, flat fine	12 @12½
Flat, good to prime	9½ @10¾
Skims, choice	3 @ 4
" fair	2½@ 2¾

EGGS.

Jersey, single bbls, per doz	21 @ —
State and Penn., fresh laid	20½@ —
Western, fresh-laid	20½@ —
Canadian	— @ —

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, prime, large	—16 @— —
Chickens, Phila	—18 @— 22
" Jersey	—17 @— 18
Fowls, Phila	—16 @— 17
" Jersey	—15 @— 16
" State and Western	—13 @— 14
Fowls and Chickens, fair to good	—12 @— 12½
Ducks, Phila	— — @— —
" State and Western	—14 @— 18
Geese	— 8 @— 12

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, choice, per 100	6 00 @12 00
Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Potatoes, per bbl	87 @ 1 37
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Turnips, Russia L. I., per bbl	1 00 @ 1 50
Onions, White, per bbl	1 75 @ 2 25
Onions, Yellow	1 50 @ 1 75
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1 00 @ 2 50
Asparagus, Charleston, p'r b'ch.	40 @ 1 00

DOMESTIC GREEN FRUIT.

Apples, Baldwins, per bbl	3 00 @ 4 50
" Greenings, per bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
" Inferior, per bbl	2 25 @ 2 75
Cranberries, Jersey, per crate	4 75 @ 5 25
Florida Oranges, per case	3 50 @ 4 50
Peanuts, Virginia, hand-p'k'd. per lb	9¾@ 10
Pecans, per lb	— 6 @— 7½
Hickory Nuts, per bush	— 80 @ 1 12

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUIT.

Apples	— 5¾@— 9¾
Peaches, Peeled	—10 @—14
Peaches, Unpeeled	— 5 @— 6¾
Blackberries	—12 @—12½
Cherries	—12 @—14½
Huckleberries	— 9 @—10
Raspberries	—30 @—30½

CATTLE MARKET.

Sheep, Western	— 5 @— 6¼
Lambs	— 6¼@— 7¾
Live Calves, prime	— — @— —
" " fair to good	— 6½@— 8¼
" " buttermilk fed	— — @— —
" " grassers	— — @— —
Dressed Veals, good to fine	— 9 @—11
" " choice	— — @— —
Hogs, dressed	— 6¾@— 9

WOOL MARKET.

Indiana Medium, unwashed	28 @35
" Fine, "	26 @27
" Coarse and quarter blood	20 @28
N. Y., Mich., and Ind., washed X and XX	35 @40
N. Y., Mich., and Ind., No. 1	40 @45
" " " No. 2	35 @40
" " " common	28 @33
Ohio, Tenn., and W. Va. X and XX	40 @43
" " " XXX	43 @45
" " " No. 1	44 @46
" " " No. 2	35 @40
" " " common	30 @34

Burry at value.

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

	Per Ton.
Soluble Pacific Guano	$— — @45 00
Listers' Stand. Superphosphate	37 00 @40 00
" Ammoniated Dis'd Bone	32 00 @35 00
" U. S. Phosphate	29 00 @30 50
" Ground Bone	31 00 @33 50
" Crescent Bone	29 00 @31 00
" Potato Fertilizer	45 00 @48 00
" Tobacco Fertilizer	47 00 @50 00
" Buckwheat Fertilizer	32 00 @35 00
Baker's Potato Fertilizer	47 50
" Wheat "	47 50
" Cabbage "	48 50
" AA Ammoniated Superphosphate Fertilizer	40 00
" Pelican Bone Fertilizer	35 00
Specialties compounded to order:	
Homestead Superphosphate (Michigan Carbon Works)	40 00
Homestead Tobacco Grower (Michigan Carbon Works)	60 00
Banner Raw Bone Flour (Michigan Carbon Works)	45 00
Earl's Super Phosphate	60 00
" Horse foot Guano	30 00
Sardy's Phospho-Peruvian Guano	36 00
" Ammoniated Superphosphate	32 00
" Alkaline Phosphate	27 00
" Acid Phosphate	25 00
" Pulverized S. C. Phosphate (Discount on orders of 5 tons or more.)	20 00
Baugh's Raw Bone Superphosphate, per 2,000 lbs	35 00
Baugh's Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate, per 2,000 lbs	25 00
Baugh's Warranted Pure Bone Meal, per 2,000 lbs	38 00
Baugh's Export Bone, per 2,000 lbs	31 00 @33 00
Soluble Marine Guano	45 00 @48 00
Guano, Peruv'n, rectified, 9.70 p.c.	68 00 @70 00
" " " 3.40 "	50 00 @52 00
Guano, Standard or Guanape (2,240 lbs.)	52 00 @54 00
Bone, ground fine, average	30 00 @31 00
" dissolved, high grade	— — @27 00
German Potash Salts, Kainit	7 25 @ 7 75
Plaster, per ton (2,000 lbs.)	8 00 @ 9 00
Muriate of Potash (80 p. c.), per 100 lbs	1 57½@ 1
Sulphate of Ammonia, per 100 lbs.	— — @ 3 65
Dried Blood, per unit	— — @

ASHES.—We quote 5@— cents for Pot and — @6¾ for Pearl.

First-Class Printers' Materials.

Types, "Strong Slat" Cases, Cabinets, Chases, Printing Presses, etc. Blocks for Engravers. Patent Leaders for Machinists.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,
115 Fulton and 51 and 53 Dutch Street, New York.

Insurance.

SOME FIGURES FROM THE N. Y. INSURANCE REPORT.

The following is a summary statement of the business and condition of the life companies operating in this state, at the close of 1883:

	New York Companies.	Other States Companies.
Number of Companies	12	17
Assets	$251,972,410	$219,482,510
Income	54,962,752	37,810,011
Expenditures	42,412,130	29,231,458
Number of policies in force	341,379	364,262
Amount of policies in force	977,070,869	784,659,246

As in case of the property-insurance companies, Superintendent McCall has prepared some figures extending over a term of years, as a piece of interesting history. The three mammoth companies—Equitable, New York, and Mutual—have assets of $208,477,-913; liabilities, $173,980,150; income, $45,-178,995; expenditures, $33,811,049. The following schedule shows the total premium receipts and payments to policyholders, since the date of organization, by the several companies named:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

	Commenced.	Premiums Received.	Paid to Policyholders.
Brooklyn	July, 1864	$7,734,148	$5,416,003
Equitable	July, 1859	124,130,058	73,877,700
Germania	July, 1860	24,408,280	14,898,100
Home	May, 1860	13,457,787	8,998,694
Homeopathic	July, 1868	2,434,619	1,297,901
Manhattan	Aug., 1850	27,979,124	21,413,062
Metropolitan	June, 1867	12,244,649	6,723,153
Mutual	Feb., 1843	257,141,325	203,171,150
New York	April, 1845	119,615,634	74,378,274
Provident Savings	Aug., 1875	475,949	175,638
United States	Mar., 1850	16,400,279	11,076,388
Washington	Feb., 1860	17,857,065	11,058,495
Total		$623,968,918	$431,584,468

OTHER STATES-COMPANIES.

	Commenced.	Premiums Received.	Paid to Policyholders.
Ætna, Conn	Jan., 1850	$71,327,624	$51,542,020
Berkshire, Mass	Sept., 1851	9,002,147	6,098,183
Conn. General	Oct., 1865	2,520,623	1,841,649
Conn. Mutual	Dec., 1846	132,851,041	106,740,944
John Hancock, Mass.	Dec., 1862	9,181,562	6,123,546
Mass. Mutual	Aug., 1851	19,419,800	13,000,944
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	April, 1845	97,920,342	79,513,092
National, Vt.	Feb., 1850	5,148,936	3,029,383
N. Eng. Mut., Mass.	Dec., 1843	44,758,072	34,918,008
Northwestern, Wis.	Nov., 1858	46,361,144	31,649,074
Penn, Penn	May, 1847	20,150,325	13,107,628
Phœnix, Conn	May, 1851	32,651,279	22,910,004
Provident, Penn	June, 1865	11,966,998	5,075,104
Prudential, N. J.	Jan., 1876	2,278,801	890,157
State Mutual, Mass.	June, 1845	5,588,232	3,913,921
Travelers	July, 1866	7,416,554	2,667,640
Union Central, O.	Mar., 1867	5,721,160	2,984,270
Union Mut., Me.	Oct., 1849	26,591,017	20,164,601
Total		$550,765,662	$406,265,170

The ratio of policyholders' payments to the premium receipts is a little over 68 per cent. in the New York companies, and a little under 74 per cent. in the others. Adding to the payments to policyholders the present assets, the ratio to the premium receipts is about 110 for the New York companies and 114 for the others. That is, crediting to them what is now held in trust, the policyholders have received back more than they have paid in, so that their insurance has in the mass cost less than the use of the money. This rough and general result corresponds, nearly enough to prove substantial accuracy, with the proposition heretofore laid down in this column, after a careful figuring—that *life insurance, kept up, costs in maximum the use of the money paid in.*

There are 120 co-operatives reporting, "many of which are weak," as we are unnecessarily told. These show $1,149,609 liabilities, $674,486 cash assets, and $1,780,-544 "other" assets; we should greatly prefer the cash part, although smaller.

A favorable report is made of the industrial system; and no complaint was lodged against any of the companies during the year. The number and amounts of policies outstanding in these are:

Metropolitan, of New York	526,942	$56,526,225
Germania, of New York	12,750	1,472,488
John Hancock, of Boston	63,625	6,730,942
Prudential, of Newark	273,917	23,058,995
Total	877,234	$87,798,650

Two very melancholy schedules are given. One is the cash dividends paid by receivers up to the present year:

Company.	Percentage.	Amount Paid.
Asbury	*70	$118,966 95
Atlantic (registered)	*100	222,053 52
Atlantic (non-registered)	45	277,916 85
Commonwealth	6	2,497 70
Continental	22	2,060,658 65
Guardian	3⅛	48,550 56
Globe (registered)	*100	37,255 08
Globe (non-registered)	40	1,295,274 31
North America (registered)	*65	790,734 25
North America (non-regist'd)	6	106,071 66
Reserve Mutual	30	2,604 21
Security	5	111,196 90
Widows and Orphans	30	44,807 55

* Proceeds of funds held by the Insurance Department.

The other is cash dividends paid by the department up to the same date:

Company.	Percentage.	Amount Paid.
American Popular	13	$99,419 05
Commonwealth	65	59,450 99
Empire Mutual	100	86,763 96
Guardian Mutual	8	107,228 41
Merchants'	100	56,937 71
National	30	76,917 89
New York State	100	42,740 89
North American	2	24,548 09
Reserve Mutual	100	58,918 75
Security	4⅛	105,140 19
Widows and Orphans'	25	63,290 95
World Mutual	58	94,292 89

THE REASON OF IT.

The following paragraph, from the weekly *Underwriter*, is very neatly put:

"We are frequently appealed to by readers who wish to be informed of the character and standing of some fire insurance company which they do not find represented either in our advertising columns or in the tables we annually publish. Nearly always these inquiries come from small towns, where, it seems to us, there is no need for such companies, nor excuse for doing business with them if they are unknown. The answers we can make to these queries are not always satisfactory; and, by way of suggestion, we may say here that two or three hundred companies, whose figures we do print, ought to be enough for any ordinary-sized town. If property owners do not know anything about the absent companies, they should let them alone, and be satisfied to make their selection from those that they do know about."

We cheerfully indorse this suggestion. It ought to be quite enough for everybody who wants insurance or any other merchandise, that all journals of any decent circulation spread before their eyes the announcements of many concerns which are unquestionably sound and reputable. From those can be had anything and everything, at fair prices; why, then, pass them by and make inquiries about this or that obscure concern? The answer is easy. This is done because such concerns offer, or are expected to offer—cut prices. It is easy to do that, of course; for whoever is not prepared and does not expect to actually deliver the goods can well afford to be very easy about the prices at which he contracts. It is a rule, with hardly an exception, that whoever sells goods that are honest and worth buying is known and lets the public hear from him openly; and it is a rule without any exception at all that, when anybody boasts and talks constantly of the price of his wares, their price is their only or their chief merit.

ASSESSMENT ABSTRACTION.

We have already called attention to the occasional exceeding candor of the editor of the assessment *Guardian*, of Boston. It is now to be remarked that he is sometimes absent-minded. We would not say that he is, in his later journalistic days, always characterized by an utter absence of mind, as some of our esteemed contemporaries have had the audacity to insinuate. Nevertheless, it seems that the good sense of his better days comes back to him at intervals. Thus we find him writing in this way in his last *Guardian* about medical examiners and examinations:

"The practice which prevails to such a degree among our assessment associations of having the applicant for insurance pay the medical examiner, is undoubtedly the outgrowth of an honest desire to carry out to the letter the principle of certifying to each member the use to which every dollar of his payment is to be put. So much is an entrance fee which affords provision for payment of the agent; so much is paid to the doctor making the examination; so much is the annual dues, and represents the limit that can be used for expenses; so much is the mortality contribution and is sacred to the payment of death claims. The plan is consistent and commendable; but is there not an element of danger in carrying it to the extent of providing that the applicant shall pay the examining physician? Is it not calculated to make the physician the employé of the applicant rather than of the association, and so divorce him from that care for the interests of the latter which is of such vital importance?"

In view of notorious facts, this "element of danger" can hardly be put in such mild, interrogative shape. Times without number the conspiracies of so-called medical examiners have led to the perpetration of frauds. Graveyard insurance is an outgrowth of this system of examination. Naturally our absent-minded contemporary reaches this conclusion:

"We believe the practice of the level-premium companies is productive of better results, and that better examinations would be secured if the applicant were required to pay the fixed amount for medical examination to the association, leaving to the latter the whole business of dealing with and paying the medical examiner."

This is eminently correct, of course. And likewise, in the broadest sense, the principle of level-premium companies is "productive of better results" than the co-operative principle. One does business on a scientific basis; the other has no rules of experience, nothing but a contribution box. A proper parallel is to liken regular life insurance to a magnificently drilled and disciplined body of troops, moving forward with the air of a conqueror, and assessment insurance to a disorganized mob of fanatics and enthusiasts, like El Mahdi's guerillas. Assessment insurance is pre-eminently a false prophet; and no one knows this fact better than the editor of the *Guardian*, although, by some strange conjury, he has effected an alleged revolution, even revulsion, from his former convictions. Skilled in the art of somersaulting, it is not strange that he should try an occasional backward somersault to his old platform. Nothing so clearly indicates that his convictions have not undergone a genuine metamorphosis than his remarks while in a state of abstraction.—*The Chronicle.*

PITHY AND POINTED.

We have already given an extract from the reply of Mr. Angus McDonald, receiver of the late Mutual Benefit Association, of Rochester, N. Y., to certain complaints made by some of its members. This is the concern which—as stated in this column nearly two years ago—confessed that it had gone on for about a year in ignorance of the size of its own membership, and hence had made assessments on a wrong basis. The receiver compacts thus his replies to a number of questions:

"First. Assessments are made on account of deaths approved as proven. Second. The rule by which I am governed is: As long as the person is a member and the company would have been liable to his beneficiaries if he died, so long, and no longer, he must pay the beneficiaries of those who died during that time. Third. By death the liability is fixed. It may not be proven for some time after. Until proven it will not be, and was not assessed. This explains why some deaths are not assessed for long after. Fourth. No member is assessed because any other member is unable to, or does not pay. Each one is assessed for just what he agrees to pay. Fifth. If any person will produce a receipt for any death for which I assess it will be remitted. If any person will show that he was not a member at the time of the death of any member for which I assess it will be remitted. Sixth. The case as submitted was on original papers. It was argued by Hon. John S. Morgan. He is now assessed for quite a large amount and will pay. What your correspondent means by 'a broader basis of facts' I do not understand. Seventh. No one should wonder that the Mutual Benefit Associates failed. It had no capital. It simply collected, or rather should have collected of one to pay another. It did not collect. It could not pay. I am simply collecting what it should have. Every person that has belonged to the Mutual Benefit Associates since January 1st, 1881, owes it. They are over eight thousand in number. Do you wonder it failed? Eighth. Those of whom I am collecting did not pay as they promised. Why should they be particularly inquisitive as to what was done with the money others paid? If it did not go just where it should, what excuse is it that they should not pay? Because the beneficiaries have not got what was paid, shall they be deprived of what was not paid, but is due and should be?"

FIRE INSURANCE FOR WORKING MEN.

"All that a man hath will he give for his life." But the price will not buy the life; so the next best thing is for a man to set aside a little of that which he earns for a life policy, so that his death may not mean utter destitution for those whom he may leave behind. The man, however, if he continues to live and preserves his health, may yet suffer from calamities which will bring upon him as irremediable ruin as if he were dead. Picture the condition of the home of a working man after a fire, which leaves himself, wife, and children destitute of everything but possibly the night clothes in which they have escaped! Can there be brought before one's mind a situation more disastrous, more distressing, more troublesome for the workman, as he sees his wife and children, without clothing, requiring food just as before, while he has none to give them, and most likely no tools with which to go to work. Possibly he is left in so abject a condition that he cannot continue his weekly payment on his life policy, and that lapses, solely through the misery occasioned by a fire.

It is not too much to say that this is a state of things which might happen to millions of persons any day. They are absolutely without provision for meeting a loss by fire. And, moreover, there has been hitherto but a slight attempt to cope with the evil successfully. Thus ever and again the ranks of the wretched poor are recruited with numbers from among the honest, decent working classes, by a calamity which there seemed to them no way of providing against.

How different would be the case if industrial fire insurance could gain the hold upon the masses of the people which industrial life assurance has obtained. The working man, instead of feeling that, whenever a fire may occur, he runs the risk of losing his livelihood, and of having to begin life again, not unencumbered, but with wife and family about him, would have an additional consciousness of possession of his goods and tools, which he does not now feel. The additional security would make his toil lighter, his wife's cares would be diminished, and the family would be strengthened in a degree which cannot be readily imagined by those whose bank balances and investments would quickly replenish their house with furniture, even if a fire insurance company did not.—*Insurance Journal, London.*

INSURANCE.

1851. THE 1884.

Massachusetts Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

33 Years of Successful Experience.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Every policyholder a stockholder and entitled to participate in distributions of surplus.

The Mass. non-forfeiture applies to all policies and contains the most liberal features ever before offered Examine its merits before insuring your life.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

E. W. BOND, President.

JOHN A. HALL, *Secretary.*

M. V. B. EDGERLY, 2d Vice-President and Manager of Agencies.

UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company,

Nos. 261. 262, 263, and 264 Broadw
Corner Warren Street.

INCORPORATED 1850.

CASH ASSETS

$5,268,212 48.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued

T. H. BROSNAN, *President.*
C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*
GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary*

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF NEW YORK.

No. 156 and 158 BROADWAY

ORGANIZED IN 1850.

President, HENRY STOKES.
First Vice-Pres., J. L. HALSEY.
Second Vice-Pres., H. B. STOKES.
Secretary, H. Y. WEMPLE.
Actuary, S. N. STEBBINS.

From the Home Journal.

The thirty-fourth annual report of this old-established company gives evidence of the sound financial condition and increasing prosperity of this institution. Its income for the year 1883 was $2,080,729.00; its disbursements $1,475,178.31, leaving a balance of nearly eleven millions of gross assets. Deducting for claims not yet due, reported claims, unpaid dividends, the reserve on existing policies, etc., there remains a surplus of nearly two and a quarter millions. The increase in its net assets over last year is $250,000.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BOSTON.

Assets	$16,901,943 27
Liabilities	14,327,928 23
Total Surplus	$2,574,015 04

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

1851–1884.

Thirty-Third Annual Statement

OF THE

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

January 1st, 1884.

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate		$6,095,828 89
Premium Notes on Policies in force		1,536,633 71
Real Estate owned by the Company		1,344,282 21
United States Bonds		219,381 25
City and Municipal and Railroad Bonds		892,841 25
Bank Stocks		153,638 00
Loan on Collateral		2,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		117,051 35
		$10,361,656 66
ADD:		
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	$89,003 00	
Interest accrued and due	126,403 66	
Premiums in course of collection	10,519 51	
Deferred Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums	41,071 35	
		$266,997 52
Gross Assets, Jan. 1st. 1884.		**$10,628,654 18**

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force, at four per cent. interest (Conn. and Mass. standard)	$9,379,546 00	
Claims by death outstanding	176,493 00	
Premiums paid in advance	9,120 42	
Loading on outstanding and deferred Premiums	12,897 72	
Contingent reserve on policy account	76,210 38	
Special Reserve	150,000 00	
		$9,804,267 52
Surplus at 4 per cent		**$824,386 66**

Surplus at 4 1-2 per cent. (New York Standard), over $1,430,000 00

The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid for Death Losses and Matured Endowments, Dividends and Surrendered and ceased policies, more than

$22,000,000.

Actual rate of Interest received on TOTAL ASSETS for past 5 years, OVER SIX PER CENT. EACH YEAR.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Endowments at 80 at Life Rates.

Life, Endowment and Annuity policies (copyrighted) with valuable options at 65, and indorsed guaranteed cash values at stated periods.

Stated paid-up Insurance values after three years Nonforfeitable and Incontestable.

Losses payable in thirty days.

A. C. GOODMAN, President.

J. B. BUNCE, Vice-President.

J. M. HOLCOMBE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., - - President.

In this Company policy-holders have the advantage over those of all other companies, in Non-forfeitable dividends to keep their policies in force. See Charter.

OFFICE, COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE BUILDING

Corner New Church and Courtland Streets, New York.

CONTINENTAL

(Fire) Insurance Co.

Offices, Continental Buildings: New York, 100 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Court and Montague Sts. and No. 106 Broadway, E. D.

Reserve for reinsurance	$1,775,820 69
Reserve for all other claims	430,324 04
Capital paid in in Cash	1,000,000 00
Net Surplus	1,661,797 28
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1884	$4,867,942 01

This Company conducts its business under the restrictions of the New York Safety Fund Law. The two Safety Funds together equal $1,200,000.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

F. C. Moore, 2d Vice-President.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, GEORGE BLISS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, WM. H. SWAN, HENRY C. BOWEN, AURELIUS B. HULL, THEODORE F. VAIL, THEODORE I. HUSTED, WM. H. CASWELL, WM. M. RICHARDS, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, ALEX. E. ORR, WM. L. ANDREWS, E. W. CORLIES, JAMES FRASER, HIRAM BARNEY, SAMUEL A. SAWYER, JNO. L. RIKER, WILLIAM BRYCE, WELLINGTON CLAPP, HENRY F. SPAULDING, RICHARD A. McCURDY, JOHN H. REED, JOHN H. EARLE, CHARLES H. BOOTH, WM. H. HURLBUT, EDWARD MARTIN, BRADISH JOHNSON, S. M. BUCKINGHAM, J. D. VERMILYE, JACOB WENDELL, JNO. F. SLATER, LAWRENCE TURNURE.

CYRUS PECK, *Secretary.*

A. M. KIRBY, *Sec. Local Dep't*

R. C. TOWNSEND, *Sec. Agency Dep't.*

CHAS. H. DUTCHER, *Sec. Brooklyn Dep't*

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 24TH, 1884.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1883.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883		$4,168,953 10
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1883		1,539,232 53
Total Marine Premiums		$5,708,185 63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883		$4,260,428 93
Losses paid during the same period	$1,901,042 28	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$850,080 76	
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks		$8,666,795 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,956,500 00
Real Estate and claims due the Company, estimated at		425,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		1,588,306 79
Cash in Bank		335,710 68
Amount		$12,972,312 47

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1879 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1883, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JAMES LOW, DAVID LANE, GORDON W. BURNHAM, A. A. RAVEN, WM. STURGIS, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, C. A. HAND, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, CHARLES P. BURDETT, HORACE GRAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, ROB'T B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, JOHN ELLIOTT, JAMES G. DE FOREST, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, WILLIAM BRYCE, WILLIAM H. FOGG, THOS. B. CODDINGTON, HORACE K. THURBER, WILLIAM DEGROOT, JOHN L. RIKER, N. DENTON SMITH, GEORGE BLISS, WILLIAM H. MACY.

JOHN D. JONES, *President.*

CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*

W. H. H. MOORE, *2nd Vice-Pres't.*

A. A. RAVEN, *3rd Vice-Pres't.*

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 181 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	635,741 16
Reserve for all other liabilities	96,956 27
NET SURPLUS	832,744 56
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1882	$2,565 141 29

B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y

THE CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD CONN.

ASSETS, **$2,447,722.19.**

SURPLUS, **$403.619.77.**

JAS. S. PARSONS President.

A. S. WINCHESTER Vice-President.

R. E. BEECHER Secretary.

Fidelity and Casualty Co.,

179 Broadway, New York.

Officials of Banks, Railroads, Express and Insurance Companies can obtain

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

from this Company at moderate rates. The Bonds of this Company are accepted by the courts of the State of New York.

ACCIDENT POLICIES

insuring against death or disabling injury. Full information as to details of any of the agents.

WM. M. RICHARDS, Prest.

JOHN M. CRANE, Sec. ROBT. J. HILLAS, Asst.-Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. S. Coe, Geo. T. Hope, A. S. Barnes, W. G. Low, H. A. Hurlbut, G. G. Williams, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. B. Hull, S. B. Chittenden, W. M. Richards, J. D. Vermilye, David Dows, Alex. Mitchell, Chas. Dennis.

NIAGARA

Fire Insurance Company

135 BROADWAY, New York.

ORGANIZED 1850.

67th Semi-Annual Statement, Jan. 1st, 1884

CASH CAPITAL	500,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	802,656 24
Reserve for all other liabilities	247,108 72
Net Surplus	324,310 01
	1,874,034 97

Policyholders in this Company have increased Protection under the Guaranties of the

NEW YORK SAFETY FUND LAW.

PETER NOTMAN, President.

THOS. F. GOODRICH, Secretary.

THE American FIRE Insur'nce CO., Philadelphia.

SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Cash capital	$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance, unadjusted losses, and all claims	862,970 25
Surplus	521,549 96
	1,884,519 21

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JANUARY 1st, 1884.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1883 - - $48,918,515 11

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$11,489,042 68		
Less deferred premiums January 1st, 1883	540,555 91—	$10,948,486 77	
Interest and Rents (including realized gains on real estate sold)	3,038,863 95		
Less Interest accrued January 1st, 1883	326,000 06—	2,712,863 89—	$13,661,350 66
			$62,579,865 77

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same		$2,263,092 29	
Endowments, matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same		452,229 80	
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on canceled policies		3,984,068 31	
Total Paid Policyholders	$6,699,390 40		
Taxes and re-insurances		262,492 91	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees		1,690,207 13	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc		449,925 44—	$9,102,015 88
			$53,477,849 89

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$1,393,615 02	
Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks (market value $25,455,743.81)	23,390,690 98	
Real Estate	4,508,779 39	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $18,316,000.00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	20,681,471 72	
Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value, $1,624,887.00)	1,393,500 00	
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $2,570,617.00)	461,445 57	
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1884	645,047 46	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection	536,811 05	
Agents' balances	104,216 55	
Accrued interest on investments, January 1st, 1884	362,272 15—	$53,477,849 89
Excess of market value of securities over cost		2,065,052 85

**A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1884 - $55,542,902 72

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1884		$251,403 43
Reported Losses, awaiting proof, etc		359,368 60
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)		29,763 00
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium		47,635,147 0
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January, 1st, 1883, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	$2,091,372 1	
Addition to the Fund during 1883 for surplus and matured reserves	1,116,939 00	
DEDUCT	$3,208,311 16	
Returned to Tontine policyholders during the year on matured Tontines	972,215 12	
Balance of Tontine Fund January 1st, 1884		2,236,096 04
Reserved for premiums paid in advance		28,610 48
		$50,540,388 55
Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent		**5,002,514 17**
Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., estimated at over		**10,000,000 00**

From the undivided surplus of $5,002,514.17 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 15,561 policies have been issued, insuring $52,735,564.

Number of Policies in force		Amount at risk	
Jan. 1, 1880,	45,705	Jan. 1, 1880,	$127,417,763.
Jan. 1, 1881,	48,548	Jan. 1, 1881,	135,726,916.
Jan. 1, 1882,	53,927	Jan. 1, 1882,	151,760,824.
Jan. 1, 1883,	60,150	Jan. 1, 1883,	171,415,097.
Jan. 1, 1884,	69,227	Jan. 1, 1884,	198,746,043.

Death-claims paid		Income from Interest		Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.	
1879,	$1,569,854.	1879,	$2,033,650.	Jan. 1, 1880,	$3,120,371.
1880,	1,731,721.	1880,	2,317,889.	Jan. 1, 1881,	4,295,096.
1881,	2,013,203.	1881,	2,432,654.	Jan. 1, 1882,	4,827,036.
1882,	1,955,292.	1882,	2,798,018.	Jan. 1, 1883,	4,948,841.
1883,	2,263,092.	1883,	2,712,863.	Jan. 1, 1884,	5,002,514.

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Old and Young.

OLD ABRAM'S LAMENT.

BY JEANETTE H. WALWORTH.

Jes lis'n to de rain go spatter, spitter, spatter!
Jes see how de mud slosh, smatter, smitter, smatter!
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

Dis nigger worked hard fur to keep up his row;
Fus' wid de plow, an' den wid de hoe!
An' he feel mons'ous proud w'en de cott'n 'gin t' grow.
But he feel prouder yit, w'en he see de fus' blow,
A turnin' from de w'ite to de red, as yer know.
But de crap's gone up, an' my sperrits sinks low;
Fur de Lord is ag'in us, sho!
Den lis'n to de rain gwine spatter, spitter, spatter!
An' slosh frew de mud—smatter, smitter, smatter!
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

Las' Cris'mus wuz a good un 'an' we all lived high!
'Possum in de pot an' de wil' ducks nigh;
Coffee ev'er' mornin'! an' whisky! Hi! ki!
Jes' to study 'bout it now makes me fotch a big sigh.
W'en de holidays was up, de Boss, he rid by,
A stirrin' uv us up, an' we made de dirt fly!
But de Lord wur ag'in us, sho!
Fur de rain it comed a fallin', spatter, spitter, spatter!
An' de mud deeper growed—smatter, smitter, smatter!
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

De fus' trouble hit us wur de rale army worm.
An' over all de tender young leaves he squirm,
Till dey's all chawed up, w'en de bolls den he clum;
An' he chawed an' he chewed till webbin' time come,
W'en he curl hisself up, jes' to res' his tired gum,
'Fore he sot in ag'in fur a extry long term,
Yes! de Lord is ag'in us, sho!
Fur de rain it ho'ped 'em on, wid its spatter, spitter, spatter!
An' still de mud flowed, wid a smatter, smitter, smatter!
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

But we kep' a stiff lip, an' we fit a good fight!
Fur de Boss kep' a sayin' we'd come out all right
Ef we'd hoe straight 'long, wid de end well in sight!
An' we s'posed de Boss know'd; fur y' see he wur w'ite.
An' de quarter-bell—it runged us to pra'rs ev'er night!
An' we prayed to de Marster fur t' show us some light.
But de Lord wur ag'in us, sho!
Fur de rain it kep' a rainin', spatter, spitter, spatter!
An' de mud it kep' a flyin', smatter, smitter, smatter!
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

W'en de worms done done us all de harm dat dey could!
Den de rains come down, like anudder Noah's flood,
Wid de cott'n hangin' loose an' a-wast'n in de mud.
But we pick'd twixt de showers, an' we pick'd close an' good,
An' we hauled it to de gin, an' we fotched de cord wood,
An' we ginned it, an' we baled it, as de contrac' say we should!
But de Lord wur ag'in us, sho!
Fur we hauled it wid de rain gwine spatter, spitter, spatter!
An' we mired in de mud, wid its smatter, smitter, smatter.
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

It's de rule av dis worl' w'en folks gits down,
T' kick em an' t' cuff 'em, an' t' hussel 'em aroun'.
An' in dis nigger's case dat rule hol's soun';
Fur po'k's gwine up fas' as cott'n's gwine down,
I'se studied all de wool from de top uv my crown;
But I can't git it straight, and I'll jes choke it down,
Since de Lord is ag'in us, sho!
Fur de rain's fallin' yit, spatter, spitter, spatter!
An' de mud's flyin' thick, smatter, smitter, smatter!
O, darkeys, wot on top uv de airth is de matter?
De Lord is ag'in us, sho!

Den down on yo' marrer-bones chill'n you mus' fall!
You mus' wras'le wid de Lord! You mus' on his name call!
You mus' 'fess up yo' sins—leetle sneaky ones an' small.
You mus' ax' him fur t' grant his grace unto us all!
Fur yo' labor is but vain, you may sweat an' you may maul,
You may work yo'self t' bones widout no good at all,
Ef de Lord is ag'in you, sho!

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A PHANTOM DINNER.

A STORY IN TWO PARTS.

BY GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, D.D.

PART I.

THERE is a legend in our family to the effect that, some time in the fifteenth century, one of our ancestors became enamored of a Spanish gypsy, and had the moral courage to offer her honorable marriage. Of course the genealogical pride of every relative was outraged by the act; and the story goes that cousins and aunts sniffed the air in such haughty disdain, when the new comer made her appearance, that one branch of the family was forever afterward characterized by a certain *retroussée* tendency of the nasal organ. My own nose, I am proud to say, is of the severest Roman type, which is conclusive evidence that I must take my place among the descendants of the gypsy intruder, and am therefore bound to defend some one who dared to marry the woman he loved, in spite of the brown pigment under her epidermis.

I find still other evidence of my origin, and of the permanency of hereditary peculiarities, in my unconquerable nomadic habits. Four hundred years have not wholly eradicated an impulse to keep on the move. I live on horseback, as it were. Sometimes I spend several months in a given locality; but it is necessary to my comfort to know that the horse is tied to the gate-post, and that at an hour's notice I can pay my bill and be off. If, under some mental hallucination I should take a lease of a house for five years, I think it would become impossible for me to remain in the house five days. When I can go at any time, I may feel like staying indefinitely; but once tell me that I cannot go, and go I must, at any cost and hazard. I am, therefore, like the man to whom Shakespeare addresses himself: "I fear you have sold your own lands to see other men's."

My wanderings during the last Summer brought me, in the heat of August, to that cool and refreshing spot on the coast of dear old Maine, Casco Bay. The ocean comes roaring through the narrows between Offset and Peak's Island, and breaks gently on the beach at the foot of the lawn; while, just in the rear of the house, is a pine forest—my house when I am not on the water—every tree seeming like the string of a great harp, on which the winds play mournful but fascinating music in the minor key, both day and night. Whole afternoons I spent on a certain moss-covered rock in the midst of the woods, thinking of nothing not even dreaming, but resting, half asleep, in the arms of Nature; and far into the night I have lain there, watching the stars come out, one by one, until the anxiety of my family drew me home.

One day my host said: "Doctor, there is to be a reunion of the First Maine Cavalry—my old regiment, you know—in Brunswick, to-morrow. Will you go?"

"How?" I asked.

"Team; span of fast horses; twenty-two miles; good road all the way," was the reply, after my laconic lead. "Banquet in the afternoon; witty speeches and moonlight ride home. There! If that program has no attractions, I should like to know what kind of a magnet will draw you."

"Oh! your bill of fare is beyond dispute," I continued. "Now then, how early do you propose to start?"

"At five o'clock. Earlier if you say so."

"Later if I say so?"

"Not a minute."

"Then let it be sharp five, and not a minute earlier, and I will be as nearly awake as a reasonable man can be at such an hour."

So we started. If you have never driven along the Maine coast at sunrise, you have missed an enviable experience. There is no hour in all the twenty-four so full of refreshment and vigor as that when first "the golden sun salutes the morn"; and when the breeze is blowing full in your face from the salt, salt sea, you have a feeling that the magic processes of recreation are going on within you, and that you are being wafted backward through the years into the halcyon days of youth.

I know that all this will be regarded by the majority of men and women as the most inexcusable kind of sentimentality, because to them sleep seems preferable to anything else at five o'clock in the morning. It is true, nevertheless, that Nature is sometimes as her best when men are drowsy and indifferent to her attractions, which undisputed fact makes me wonder why Nature should be regarded as feminine by all the grammarians.

Those old soldiers hardly looked like veterans. To be sure, they were in their Sunday best, and not in the shirt sleeves of Monday, and you missed an arm here, while there a leg was conspicuous by its absence, and more than one head and face had an ugly and vicious scar, which indicated close fighting and the use of the saber; but there was none of the conventional swagger of the professional soldier. They were farmers, woodsmen, carpenters, who left their work to have a three years' tussle with a brave and determined foe, and who, when they had helped to win the victory, came back to the old work again, bringing nothing worse than a malarial fever.

"Well, well, my dear fellow, I am right glad to see you."

There was a very tender heartiness in the salutation, a kind of subdued earnestness, and Colonel Nyrick held out both hands to Charley Kenney, my host.

"Charley was one of my bugler boys," said the Colonel to me, by way of explanation, "and we have been through some pretty hot times together. Hey, Charley?"

"Red hot!" answered Charley.

"Let me see; how many of you were there?"

"Twelve buglers when we started from Portland, sir."

"And how many of you came back with the regiment?"

"I was the only one, sir."

"So, so," and he fell to musing. "Only you. I remember now. Well, that shows that the regiment wasn't idle."

"And I came mighty near not coming back, Colonel. Do you remember that?"

"Yes, yes; it all comes back to me now. I should like to hear the story again. Wasn't there something rather singular about that adventure?"

"I thought so at the time, sir, and I haven't changed my mind since," said Charley, very solemnly.

"Good. Now then, what are you going to do for the next half hour?"

"Nothing, sir, except to shake hands with everybody I know."

"Then suppose we adjourn to the hotel parlor, and have it all out. What say you, Doctor?"

"By all means," I answered. "If there is anything that borders on the supernatural to be related, I want to hear it."

When we were seated in a corner, Kenney began:

"You remember Jesse Richards, Colonel?"

"Company K?"

"Yes."

"Killed at Gettysburg, I think?"

"That's the man."

"Always having dreams and presentiments and that sort of thing, but a downright good fellow, and always at his post."

"I never knew him to shirk, Colonel. It wasn't in his blood."

"No. He was a brave boy, but still rather queer; wasn't he?"

"Well, perhaps so; but it's lucky for me that he was so, I reckon."

"That's what I want to know. Go on."

"Well, we were being driven by the 'rebs,' and had to take to the woods."

"Yes; 'twas the only thing to do, though," broke in the Colonel. "Fighting is a part of warfare, and so is running away. The bullets were too thick for comfort that day, and when the enemy began to send up half a peck of chopped-up lead, you could hardly expect our boys to catch the pieces in their teeth; and the woods were the safest cover we could find."

"I was in the army only a year, Colonel," I said, "but I never saw the time when I was anxious to catch a bullet on the fly."

"Well," continued Charley, "I had a horse that day who served me a very scurvy trick. I guess he must have become confused mentally in some way, or, may be, he was a rebel at heart, who had been pressed into the service of the wrong army, and was determined to do all the damage he could; for, when the order to retreat had been given, what did the brute do but take the bit in his teeth and gallop for the other side."

"You couldn't stop him?"

"No more than you could draw Jumbo back on his haunches with a spider's web. I tell you, Colonel, I was more nearly scared than I ever was before."

"Which is saying a good deal, Charley," responded the Colonel, slyly.

"The rascal seemed bent on carrying me a prisoner to the enemy. I sawed his mouth; I pulled straight back with all my might; but it did no good. I had just about given up in despair, and was wondering how I should get on in Andersonville, when the fellow suddenly stopped of his own accord. He stood stock still, right in the midst of a lot of dead and wounded men, and wouldn't budge. Indeed, he stopped so quickly that I was entirely unprepared, and should have continued my journey by going over his head, if I hadn't put my arms about his neck and hugged him with great apparent affection."

"A nice situation to find yourself in. But what made him stop? Was it simply horse total depravity?"

"No; I found out a reason for it afterward; and that gave me a certain respect for the animal, after all. When the brute halted I didn't care to offer myself as a target for the 'rebs,' so I slid from the saddle, and used the fellow as a kind of breastworks. The horse neighed wildly, and began to paw the ground, and I couldn't help wondering what was up, when, right in front of him, on the ground, lay poor Jesse Richards."

"Badly wounded?"

"Yes; hole in his lungs."

"It was his horse, perhaps?"

"So some of the boys told me, when I got back to camp. Bill Williams—you remember him, Colonel, lost a leg the very next day; saw him ten minutes ago making good time with a couple of crutches—said that Jesse rode that horse for six months. I spoke to Richards; but he only half opened his eyes. He was in awful pain, I suppose, and must have been thirsty as dust; for his first words were:

"'Water, water! for God's sake!'

"My canteen happened to be full. I unslung it, and kneeling down by his side, gave it to him. I could hear the water gurgle down his throat. When he had finished, he said:

"'Charley, my boy, I'm done for.'

"'Oh! no,' I answered. 'This isn't your last fight by a good deal.'

"I had to say something, and that seemed about the only thing I could say, though I knew well enough that his call couldn't be put off.

"He shook his head.

"'Come Jesse, pull yourself together a bit, and I'll help you to the hospital.'

"'No use,' he answered, 'no use, Charley. I know what I'm about.'

"He nevertheless made an effort to raise himself; but his strength was too far gone.

"'Thank you for that water, old boy. It was awful good.'

"I put his knapsack under his head for a pillow and he kept saying: 'It was awful good; you don't know how good that water was.'

"'Can't I do anything more for you, Jesse?' I asked.

"'Not a thing,' he replied, 'and the sooner you get away from here the better. Look out! There goes your horse.'

"Sure enough, a stray bullet, or, possibly one intended for me, had struck the beast right in the temple, and he fell dead in his tracks.

"I lay down flat on the ground behind him, intending to remain their until it was too dark for the 'rebs' to be sure of their aim.

"'Charley,' said Jesse.

"'Aye, aye, old man,' I answered. 'What is it?'

"'Say, do you suppose folks ever come back after they are dead?'

"I was of course all taken aback by such a question, and didn't know what to say; so I simply answered:

"'Well, Jesse, I don't know. I really haven't thought much about the subject; but I've heard the deacons in the prayer-meeting say something of the sort. Why?'

"He heaved a great sigh, and whispered: 'I feel like going to sleep, now.' Then he half opened his eyes and added:

"'Charley, if spirits ever do come back, I'll do you a good turn sometime for that water. Good night, old fellow; good night.'

"He shivered a bit, as with the cold, and in a minute more was gone."

"Poor fellow!" said the Colonel. "You got back to camp all right?"

"Yes; and I didn't get hit, as luck would have it. I waited for awhile until the firing had mostly ceased, and then I made tracks, and got back just in time to prevent myself from being reported among the missing."

"So many things happen when one is in the army," continued Kenney, that"—

"Another cigar, Colonel?" I asked, interrupting. "I know where this weed came from, and can safely recommend it."

"Thanks," he replied. "Nothing soothes one's nerves like a good cigar, unless it be," he added, "what promises to be a genuine ghost story."

"Why, Colonel," retorted Charley, "I'll stop this minute, if you wish me to."

"By no means, my dear boy. Go on to the fatal end. Don't open the door just to slam it in my face. Come, light up, Doctor; for I can see by Charley's eyes that he is to introduce us to something supernatural at once."

"As I was saying," continued Charley, "so many things happen when one is in the army that later events seem to be constantly rubbing out the record of former events."

"Why, my boy, you are getting eloquent."

"I don't know that I thought of this incident for a whole year after it occurred, not, indeed, until we were in front of Petersburg, and that was, let me see, that was in"—

"Sixty-four," said the Colonel.

"Yes, sixty-four. Well, do you remember when the 'rebs,' tried to dig a tunnel under us and blow us sky-high?"

"Indeed I do. Some one called it the 'war of the crater,' I believe."

"Hard fight, or rather, fights; for there were lots of them."

"Yes, and the honors were about even."

"I have often thought, Colonel, how lucky it was that old Stonewall wasn't there. He was a terrible fellow. I don't know what there was about the man; but his very name made our boys bite their lips."

"Oh! he had no secret, Charley. He was a born soldier, and a born fanatic. We all knew well enough that there would be warm work when he was front of us. When he drew his sword, he didn't seem to care a rush whether he lived through the battle or died in it; and such men are pretty hard to whip."

"You and I, Colonel, were in the charge when our troops went right over his body, without knowing it. He was riding back to headquarters with his officers when the 'rebs' saw him in the dusk and opened fire on him."

"I remember that day well enough."

"He got three wounds, I think. Well, we were all under the impression that the firing was on our account, and naturally enough; so we not only returned the compliment, but made a rush, and actually passed the General lying on the ground. After the thing was over, he was taken into camp by the Confederates; but they dropped the litter in some bungling way, and he got a bad jar. That man was worth a couple of battalions to the enemy."

"Yes; the mere name of a general is sometimes the straw that makes the scales kick the beam, and settles the fate of one side or the other."

"Colonel, that Petersburg day was a day to be remembered; wasn't it?"

"Well, it was a day not easily forgotten by any man who saw the explosion."

"It was like Etna or Vesuvius."

"Worse, Charley, to my thinking; for Etna has nothing vicious about it; but that mining business never seemed to me to have a single element of civilization about it."

"Still, it was a legitimate method of warfare."

"Hardly. In honorable warfare, each party gives the other at least a show, and then proceeds to whip him out of his boots; but that sort of thing—well, a fellow went to sleep in his tent, and by a spark of electricity he was sent into kingdom-come before he could say a *Pater noster*."

"Oh! I recall it all now. You didn't like it because you got buried in a pile of dirt; didn't you?"

"Yes, it came down like water from a water-spout, and not only buried me, but spoiled a bran new uniform, of which I was specially proud, because it was ornamented with a Colonel's shoulder straps, for the first time."

"Well," continued Charley, "I think it was two days before that explosion that four of us boys were sent out into the woods to scout. Mosby was hanging round us in a very disagreeable way; and we wanted to find out something."

"And you were afraid you might find out too much. Eh?"

"Oh! I got all the information I wanted, and had a little to spare, I must confess. We fellows separated, agreeing to meet in half an hour at a blazed tree. I cut round among the bushes pretty carefully, but when I got in front of an opening, what should I see right in front of me, and only a short distance off but half a dozen of Mosby's men.

"It must have been a pleasant and encouraging sight, Charley. They were regular dare-devils," interrupted the Colonel, knocking the ashes from his cigar.

"As near to wild beasts as human beings ever get," responded Kenney, with considerable feeling. "I always had the impression that they must have been butchers before they enlisted; and I had a notion that they never felt themselves quite ready for breakfast until they had chopped up somebody by way of exercise and recreation."

"So you didn't like your neighbors?"

"Oh! I wasn't over fond of them. At any rate, I didn't present my card and ask them to call, you know; but I was mightily afraid they would call without the formality of an invitation."

"Come, Charley, ease your soul by confessing that you ran."

"No, I didn't run, though I wanted to. I knew that they were good shots, and that, being on horseback, they had an advantage over me. A bullet travels faster than a scared soldier. Still, I was seriously debating the question of a race, when something very remarkable happened."

"Oh! ho! Now, then, it's coming."

"Yes, Colonel; now it's coming."

"Well, then, draw the curtain aside, and let us see the ghost at once,"

"I heard a hoarse whisper in my ear: 'Charley! keep still.'"

"Nonsense."

"Leave off the first syllable, Colonel, and you have it."

"But you must have been dreaming."

"A nice time to dream; wasn't it? No; I'm telling you the honest facts."

"Well, what did you do?"

"Why, I looked round to find where the voice came from, of course. I supposed it was some one of the fellows."

"Ah! I see. That's reasonable. Well, it was; wasn't it?"

"Not a bit of it. At least, there was no one near that I could see. It was awfully strange; but I reasoned, rather meanly perhaps, that this other fellow, whoever he might be, saw the predicament we were in, and hoped to get off scot-free himself while the cavalry were devoting their attention to me. So I said to myself: 'None of that, if you please. It's every man for himself, it seems; and I'm in for a good run. It's my best chance.'"

"And so you did run, after all? Instinct was too much for you, Charley."

"No, I didn't run; for, just as I was ready to start, I heard that hoarse whisper a second time, and it was very imperative: 'Charley! keep still!' By that time, there was nothing else to do; so I crawled under a bit of cover, and the 'rebs' went by so close that they could have leaned over their saddles, and stuck me like a pig. But they didn't see me, for a wonder."

"Now you know, Charley," said the Colonel, as he puffed a cloud of smoke to the ceiling, "we are in staid old Brunswick, and the 'Arabian Nights' Tales' are not regarded as literal truth in this place."

"Of course, Colonel, you don't believe that I was"—

"Excuse me, my boy. I do believe that you were mistaken."

"But I have ears."

"Undoubtedly, and they are large enough for all ordinary practical purposes. You not only hear everything that is said, but"—

"Hold up, Colonel. I will swear that I am telling nothing but the sober truth."

"The what?"

"The sober, naked, unvarnished truth."

"Well, as for the varnish, I concede the point; and it may be naked, for aught I know, though these are not times when naked things are enjoyed. But I can't feel that the truth, as you tell it, is so sober that it never indulged in a wee drap. No matter about that, though. Just tell us more about this amiable ghost."

"When I got back to the blazed tree, the other three were there.

"'Where have you been, fellows?' I asked. 'Where were you, John?' He pointed off to the right. 'And you, Bill?' He pointed to the left. 'Then you, Hiram, must have been over yonder,' and I pointed to the clump of bushes under which I had hidden.

"'Wrong,' he answered. 'I was a good hundred yards to the right of that, down there by the side of the road. Why, what's the matter with you, Charley?'

"'Didn't any of you see me?'

"'No; are you crazy?'

"'Pon honor?'

"'Come, come, Charley, you'd better go to a 'sylum.'

"'Didn't any of you holler out to me?'

"'Well, not much, I didn't,' answered Bill. 'I saw some of Mosby's men perambulating in a rather promiscuous way; and I didn't feel like trying any of my high notes just then.'

"'Yes, and I saw 'em, too,' said John, 'and I said softly, to myself, Hush a by, baby, and that was all.'

"'Well,' I said, 'some one called me by name, and told me to keep still.'

"'See any one?' asked Hiram.

"'Not a human,' I answered.

"'See any one that wasn't human?' he persisted.

"'Of course not. How could I?'

"'Oh! I don't know,' he replied. "That ain't my puzzle; it's yours. Guess your own conundrums, if you please; but I've heard of such things, nevertheless.'

"'What do you mean, Hiram?"

"'Sperrits,' he replied, solemnly.

"'Do you suppose?'

"'Why not?' he interrupted.

"'Oh! I don't know. But tell me, do you believe they can come close enough to do that?'

"'Well, they ought to be able to, if they aint,' he answered, with a shrug. 'Pears to me they can't be needed no more 'n just now and just here.'"

That night I lay awake a long time thinking.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE LITTLE TEACHER.

BY SOPHIE E. EASTMAN.

Nine o'clock, 'Tis time for school.
Rover, don't forget the rule;
You must keep your eyes on me
While you learn your A B C.
I should be ashamed indeed
Of a dog who could not read.

Now begin: C—a—t, cat.
Barking? What? You don't like that?
Here's another: D—o—g,
If you'll say it after me
You shall have a piece of cake.
Oh! you've made a great mistake.

Try it, Rover, just once more.
Here's a word you've heard before,
B—o—w; speak up now
And pronounce it: "*Bow, Bow* wow."
Good old Rover! That's well done.
Come and have a little run.

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

JINNY'S REAL DOLL.

BY FLORENCE B. HALLOWELL.

Jinny was crying, her little, black face pressed against the kitchen window, which looked out on the back yard. The yard was littered with old tin cans, barrel hoops, newspapers, and trash of almost every kind; but Jinny wasn't crying because of that. She was used to seeing the yard in that condition. In fact, she had never seen it otherwise; for the person who owned it—who was the woman with whom Jinny lived—didn't have much regard for Heaven's first law, and let everything go "at sixes and sevens," as the saying is.

The trouble was that Miss Laforge had thrown Jinny's doll in the fire. It wasn't much of a doll; for it was made of an old piece of table cloth, rolled up tight and tied with a piece of soiled pink ribbon, which did duty as a sash; and perhaps no one but Jinny would have considered such a doll as that worth even a single tear.

But Jinny had never had any other, and so of course she loved this one, and played with it a great deal. Miss Laforge thought she played with it entirely too much; and, consequently, when she found her dancing the doll on the dresser, instead of washing the breakfast dishes, she flew into a passion, and, snatching up the poor rag dolly, threw it into the range fire.

Jinny was too much horrified to rush to the rescue, and the flames made short work of her idol; but the minute Miss Laforge left the kitchen poor Jinny began to cry loud enough to be heard a square away.

Miss Laforge wasn't deaf in the least, and she returned to the kitchen and boxed Jinny's ears till they ached, which only made matters worse, of course.

"What a fuss about a dirty rag doll!" she said, as she went out again, leaving the child sobbing on the floor.

Jinny lay there until the sound of Miss Laforge's footsteps in the passage died away, and then she got up and began to wash the dishes.

Young as she was—she was only seven—she had learned to do all kinds of work; for she had lived with Miss Laforge for three years. Miss Laforge kept boarders, and had to work hard herself; but the dusting, dish-washing, and stove-cleaning fell to Jinny's share; and she brought up coal from the cellar, emptied ashes, and ran on errands until she sometimes fell asleep over her work from sheer weariness.

She was a funny-looking little girl. In the first place she was very black, and she wore her hair braided in numberless little pig-tails, which stuck out all over her head. Then her clothes were always too big or too long; for they were Miss Laforge's old ones, and were never altered except in the skirt. And even this was not often done; for Miss Laforge had an idea that it didn't matter how Jinny looked, and wasn't disturbed in the least by the grotesque appearance the child presented, with her dress tucked up by means of a piece of rope.

Jinny mingled her tears freely with the dish water, and when all the cups and saucers and pots and pans were put away she was still crying and didn't feel at all like beginning the up-stair's dusting.

"I'se not gwine ter fuss myself no mo 'bout de wurk," she muttered, as she went to the window. "Miss 'Liza kin jes' do it her own self."

As she stood thinking about the lost doll, and the possibility of obtaining another piece of old table cloth and another pink ribbon, the yard gate opened and a little boy came in. He was a dirty-looking little boy, and he made up a face and started to run out again when he saw Jinny.

But she raised the window and called to him to stop.

"Have you come for the slop?" she asked.

"No," said the boy. "I aint no slop-carrier, I aint. I came for a piece of paper to make a kite. It's a bully day for flyin' kites."

"Yo' kin have all yo' wants," said Jinny. "T'aint no use ter us."

"What you been cryin' 'bout," inquired the boy. "Looks like you'd been tryin' ter float a tub," and he laughed loudly.

"Miss 'Liza done throwed my doll in de fire," answered Jinny, in a very uncertain voice.

"Poh! Is that all?" said the boy. "Go get another. There's plenty in the shops."

"Yes. I knows dat," and Jinny nodded her head sagely. "Dey's beauties, too. But de sto'man axes money fer 'em. Ef I on'y knowed where dey growed, now, I'd git one tol'ble quick."

"Why, I thought everybody knowed that!" and mischief sparkled in the boy's bold black eyes. "They grow in the woods over here."

"Sho' nuff?"

"Of course. D'ye think I'm foolin'? They grow out under the hickory-nut trees."

"De lan'!" said Jinny. "I'se gwine ter look, sho'."

The boy laughed, and, picking up a couple of newspapers and a piece of string, went off, whistling.

Jinny stood by the window a long time, thinking of what she had heard. She had often longed for a *real* dolly, but had put up with her rag imitation because she thought that anything better was out of the question. And now to find out that dolls were to be had simply for the looking! Not for an instant did she doubt the statement the boy had made; for she was a simple-hearted child, and always believed everything that was told her.

"I'se gwine straight out an' look," she muttered; and not stopping to put anything on her head, she opened the kitchen door, and an instant later was in the alley which ran back of the house.

She knew the way to the woods very well; but when she had left the town behind, and saw the great, dark trees looming up before her, she was a little frightened, and began to think of the snakes, bears, and wolves she might meet. Somebody had told her once that these woods were full of wild animals. Of course it had been said jestingly; but Jinny had believed it.

But she was so anxious to find the doll that she kept on; and was very much relieved when she entered the woods to hear nothing except the chirping of the birds flying from branch to branch.

Jinny didn't know a hickory-tree from any other tree; so she looked carefully under every one she passed. But she saw nothing that looked like a doll.

She grew discouraged at last, and, feeling bitterly disappointed, she concluded to go home. And then she found that she had lost her way, and did not know in which direction the town lay.

Poor little Jinny! Her tears began to flow again, and they came so fast that she didn't see where she was going; and presently her foot caught on a twig, and down she went into a little thicket of hazel-nut bushes.

She jumped up, and wiped the tears from her eyes with a corner of her apron; and then she saw something which surprised her very much.

On the other side of the hazel-nut thicket was a little house made of branches, and thatched with moss and leaves. The floor was covered with a piece of an old rubber blanket, and on one side was a little seat made of a soap box and covered with a piece of Brussels carpet.

"Dat's cur'us," thought Jinny. "Mus' be a animal's house. I'se gwine in, anyhow."

In she went, and then—oh! what do you think she saw? On the other side of the box sat—not an animal, but the prettiest wax doll you can imagine. It was almost as large as a real baby; its eyes were blue, and over its shoulders fell a shower of flaxen curls. It was dressed in a pale blue silk underskirt and waist, with a tarlatan overdress, spangled with little gold stars and crescents, and looped up with a wreath of tiny rosebuds. On its feet were gold slippers, and on its head a little blue silk bonnet, ornamented with blue plumes and a pearl and silver buckle. At one side hung a little white feather fan, and in one hand was pinned a lace handkerchief about as large as a visiting card.

Jinny couldn't speak at first for surprise and delight. Never before had she seen such a doll, and she was almost afraid to touch it. But, at length, she lifted it up gently and laid it down in her lap. To her amazement the blue eyes closed at once.

"De lan'! It mus' be alive!" she ejaculated.

In her ecstasy she pressed it to her heart, but started up with a shriek as she heard a faint "Mamma." Could it be possible that the doll had spoken?

Again she clasped it to her breast, and again came the word "Mamma," louder, this time.

"It's real! it's real!" whispered Jinny; and in her delight she jumped up and whirled around like a top.

She forgot that she didn't know her way home, that night was coming on, and that she was tired. She had no room in her mind for a thought of anything but the doll, which, she firmly believed, had "growed" expressly for her.

What a wonderful little creature it seemed to her! She examined its garments one by one, and thought that surely no doll had ever before worn such beautiful things.

"I'se gwine ter take keer of it de bes' I knows," she muttered. "dese yere dolls doan' grow roun' none too thick, I reckon."

Just then she heard the sound of footsteps and a man's voice said:

"I don't believe you can find the place, Gertie. I think we had better go back and get George to help us look."

"I know it is somewhere about here, Papa," said another voice, evidently that of a child, "and perhaps George isn't home yet, and I don't want Princess Alice to be out all night. It might rain."

"Princess Alice must think you a very careless little mother," said the first voice; and then Jinny, bobbing up behind the hazel bushes saw a tall gentleman, leading by the hand a little girl about the size of herself.

"Why, who's this?" he cried, as he saw Jinny.

"It's on'y me," answered Jinny.

"And who is"—began the gentleman; but he was interrupted by his little daughter, who sprang forward and snatched the doll from Jinny's arms.

"Doan' take my doll," cried Jinny, plaintively. "I done foun' it my own se'f. It growed a purpose fur me. Dat boy tol' me I'd find it yere."

"*Your* doll!" said Gertie. "It's mine. My Uncle Frank brought it to me from Paris only last week."

"Yes, Gertie is right," said the gentleman, whose name was Mr. Ray. "It is her doll. She and her brother were playing in this little house to-day; and when she went home she forgot to take the doll. So we came to look for it."

For one moment Jinny looked bewildered. Then, as she realized that she had been wrong in thinking the doll had "growed for her," and that it belonged to this other little girl, she threw herself down on the ground and burst into a storm of sobs and tears.

Mr. Ray soothed and comforted her, and gradually drew from her the pitiful little story of her search in the woods.

He smiled as he listened; but he felt very sorry for her, nevertheless.

"It is too late now for us to go to town and find Miss Laforge," he said. "You must go home with us and stay all night."

"And you shall carry Princess Alice," said Gertie, whose soft little heart had been touched by the story of the rag doll Miss Laforge had thrown in the fire.

That was a very happy night to Jinny. She was put to sleep in a nice little bed in the attic, and the Princess Alice slept in a chair by her side.

And the next morning, before she went away, she was called into Gertie's playroom, and given her choice of four very pretty dolls, which were all beautifully and elaborately dressed. She hardly knew which to choose at first; but at length took one with flaxen braids and a pink dress trimmed with lace.

Jinny, in spite of the happiness the possession of this doll gave her, was very anxious and uneasy as Mr. Ray drove her into the town. She dreaded the scolding she felt sure Miss Laforge would give her, and she thought it probable that she would be punished by being shut up in the dark closet under the kitchen stairs. Miss Laforge had put her there once for breaking a plate, and she had been terribly frightened by the rats.

But she needn't have worried; for Miss Laforge refused to take her back.

"I don't want her!" she said to Mr. Ray. "She's more trouble than she's worth, and I got somebody else in her place last night."

"Has the poor little thing no relatives?" asked Mr. Ray.

"No," answered Miss Laforge. "Her mother was a cook here, and died on my hands. I kept the child out of pity; but my pity's been worn out. You'd better take her to the poorhouse; that's the best place for her."

But Mr. Ray didn't think so. He turned his horse's head, and drove directly back home.

"Here, Martha," he said to his wife, who came to the door when she heard the sound of the buggy wheels on the driveway, "I've brought Jinny back, you see. You were saying a few days ago that you needed some one to wait on the table and run to the door. Now see what sort of a servant you can make out of this little waif."

"Will you try to be good, Jinny, if we keep you here?" asked Mrs. Ray.

"I'll do jes' de bes' I knows, ma'am," said Jinny.

And she kept her promise so well that Mr. and Mrs. Ray never had cause to regret taking her.

And so you see that Jinny not only found a "real dolly" by going to the woods, but she found also something worth a great deal more—a *real home*.

PUZZLEDOM.

Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ENIGMA OF 80 LETTERS.

My whole is the reply of a stanch patriot when remonstrated with for accepting an appointment to the Continental Congress of 1774.

My 14, 37, 34, 59, 3, 64, 11, 66, 26, 58, captured Ticonderaga.

My 35, 24, 60, 66, 2, 76, 10, 29, 55, 80, 75, made a treaty with the Indians.

My 11, 64, 52, 59, 47, 30, 70, 77, 62, was a friend of Washington.

My 1, 59, 80, 20, 64, 60, 23, 59, 17, 79, 6, was discovered by Columbus.

My 16, 5, 65, 67, 22, 45, 52, 21, 66, 70, 15, 75, invented the first steamboat.

My 65, 69, 44, 71, 68, 9, 4, 37, 76, 28, 3, 27, 11, 56, was a traitor.

My 73, 36, 7, 49, 18, 33, 1, 12, 29, 29, 32, was first settled in 1700.

My 68, 59, 80, 48, 19, 11, 8, 26, 65, 33, 61, 55, 72, was a great orator.

My 59, 11, 67, 54, 64, 58, 68, 14, 63, 38, 76, 50, 78, 66, 77, 42, 44, a distinguished lawyer, secretary of the treasury, and commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army.

My 4, 14, 44, 77, 43, 41, 4, 40, admitted into the Union in 1792.

My 25, 62, 46, 39, 15, 80, 37, was settled in 1724.

My 7, 4, 59, 13, 30, 74, 51, abolished in Massachusetts, 1780; in New York, 1827.

My 46, 53, 41, 38, 39, 5, 80, 17, 76, 3, 56, 29, 14, 37, 30, 6, 1, 65, 57, 46, 40, evacuated in 1865.

BEHEADED AND RE-BEHEADED WORDS.

1. Behead a covering, and give another head, to make a state of crime. 2. Behead again and give a new head to make it constructed. 3. Behead the flesh of an animal, and give another head, to make something to eat it with. 4. Behead this again, and give another head that will make a stopper. 5. Behead again and give another head, to make labor.

INITIAL PUZZLE.

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The initials form a notable day in the year.

Cross words. 1, A tool; 2, a strong affirmation; 3, not pretty; 4, a large cord; 5, tour; 6, a flexible tube; 7, to comply with; 8, a number; 9, a joke; 10, to incite; 11, a body of water; 12, to unite. S. Q. R.

BURIED SQUARE-WORD.

Substitute for each of the italicised grouping of words a single word, and *form from them* a square-word.

When we went on board the yacht, I was greatly impressed by the appearance of *one of the officers*. He was a bright, interesting old man, and I found afterward that he always tried *to conduce* to the comfort of every one.

I was very sorry to learn, a month later, that he had been drowned in *a current* of the river, while bathing.

CROSS WORDS.

In tramp, not in go.
In high, not in low.
In ebb, not in flow.
In fish, not in ling.
In crown, not in king.
In chink, not in cleft.
In steal, not in theft.
In rain, not in haze.
In flame, not in blaze.
In yule, not in log.
In mist, not in fog.
In fen, not in bog.
Whole, an appellation applied to Homer.

N. W. F.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF MARCH 20TH

BEHEADED RHYMES.

If you get wet from that old spout
Blame no one near with such a pout.
You must for your own self look out.

You are, I reckon, pretty smart;
Now take your paintings to the mart,
Where you can sell your works of art.

Pray do not be just like a snail,
But bind the wound made by that nail.
If not at once, you long may ail.

TWO DIAMONDS.

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      S
    E M P
  S M I L E
    P L C
      E
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1, S; 2, E. M. P. (Emperor); 3, Smile; 4, P. L. C. (Poor Law Commissioners) 5, E.

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      F
    K R C
  F R O W N
    C W T
      N
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1, F; 2, K. R. C. (Knight of the Red Cross); 3, frown; 4, C. W. T. (hundred weight); 5, N.

HALF PYRAMID.

A
A m
A m e
A m e n
A m e n d
A m e n d e
A m e n d e r

Selections.

HELEN'S TOWER.

BY ROBERT BROWNING AND ALFRED TENNYSON.

[WRITTEN at the request of Lord Dufferin, on the dedication of a tower built to the memory of his late mother, the Countess of Gifford.]

Who hears of Helen's Tower, may dream perchance
How the Greek Beauty from the Scæn Gate
Gazed on old friends unanimous in hate,
Dea th-doom'd because of her fair countenance.

Hearts would leap otherwise at thy advance,
Lady, to whom this Tower is consecrate!
Take hers, thy face once made all eyes elate,
Yet, unlike hers, was blessed by every glance.

The Tower of Hate is outworn, far and strange:
A transitory shame of long ago,
It dies into the sand from which it sprang;
But thine, Love's rock-built Tower, shall fear no change;
God's self laid stable earth's foundations so,
When all the morning stars together sang.

—*Robert Browning.*

Helen's Tower, here I stand,
Dominant over sea and land.
Son's love built me, and I hold
Mother's love, engraved in gold.
Love is in and out of time.
I am mortal stone and lime.

Would my granite girth were strong
As either love, to last as long,
I should wear my crown entire
To and thro' the doomsday fire,
And be found of angel eyes
In earth's recurring Paradise.

—*A. Tennyson.*

CONDITION OF THE RURAL MASSES IN CHINA.

IN the course of various journeys through the inland villages I have taken occasion, from time to time, to make personal inquiries touching the amount of land owned by each family, the average yield, the members composing the family, its expenditure, etc.; and I shall, first of all, give a few cases, taken *verbatim* from notes made at the time. The first thing that attracts attention is the extreme subdivision of the soil and the very small amount of land on which the people manage to subsist. Take, for instance, the following case: A family, A. B., consists of 25 individuals all told—an old mother, three grown-up sons, all married, with children, a young brother and two sisters still unmarried. They live

together in community. They farm three acres of rice land. They grow two crops, the principal one, the rice, being planted in May, and reaped in October, and the other, a Spring crop of wheat, sown in December, and gathered in May. They do not sow the whole ground with wheat, part being reserved for beans, cabbage, rape, etc. They do not grow any cotton themselves, their land not being suitable; but most of their neighbors grow enough for home use. The rice crop can always be depended upon, as they have a plentiful supply of water from the hills, and are above the reach of floods. The yield is usually 140 bushels from the three acres—that is, of paddy or unhulled rice. They require about 3½ bushels for seed. They always expect to get in return 40 times the quantity sown. Of this they have to pay the landlord 60 bushels for rent. That is the whole they pay him; he gets nothing out of the other crops. The rent is generally half the rice crop; but, to prevent squabbling, it has in their case been fixed at 60 bushels, which leaves them somewhat on the right side. The landlord has a granary near by, into which they measure over the rice to his agent. Further than that they have nothing to do with him. They have no written lease; but as long as they pay the rent they believe they cannot be disturbed. They never heard of any attempt to raise the rent. If the landlord wanted more he would not get it. Everybody knew what was the customary thing, and nobody would pay more. The landlord paid the taxes. He lived at H—, a distant town. He had some business there; but they did not know what.

He had altogether about 300 bushels of rent in that district; but they did not know what his other means were. The value of the 80 bushels of rice left to them would be about $28 (say £5); but they could not afford to sell any, as it was all wanted for their own consumption and was insufficient for that. As to the wheat crop, that was more uncertain, depending, as it did, on the seasons. In good years they would get as much as 35 or 40 bushels an acre; but that was exceptional. On an average it would be about 30 bushels, worth about 2*s.* a bushel. On the whole, they grew enough to eat, though sometimes they were hard pressed. They had two meals of rice a day, with pickled vegtables or fish. They would have a little pork on festivals or great days; that was all they could afford. Beef and mutton were luxuries they had not even heard of. In Winter the able-bodied members of the community earned something by cutting brushwood on the adjoining hills, and carrying it for sale as firewood in the nearest market town. It took one day to cut and gather the load (about 2cwt.) and another day to carry it in and get back. The usual price they got was 9*d.* a load. This and odd jobs at porterage were the only means they had of earning a little ready money.

While these interrogatories were going on, the whole family, young and old, male and female, gathered around, and we had an opportunity of studying the physique of the group. They were fairly well fed and clothed, and had on the whole a comfortable apearance. The young brother, who was said to be 16, looked, however, like a lad of 10, and the women were prematurely wrinkled and aged. The three brothers had each been married as soon as grown up, and each had children. Several had died off young. The young brother was "engaged," and would be married in two or three years' time. Being pressed to go in and have something, we followed to the cottage, and entered a very unpretending structure; walls of sun-dried bricks, mud floor, and tile roof, without ceiling; no windows save an apology high up, covered with paper, which was torn and flapped in the wind; but plenty of light was admitted through the spacious door, which no one attempted to shut. The room, originally one, was divided into three by partitioning off either end as sleeping places. We did not inquire minutely how they managed at night; but it is evident that they must shake down in a very miscellaneous manner. Behind there was a roofed-in place for a kitchen, which contained the usual large iron boiler for cooking the family rice, and a few earthenware pots; that was all. Outside, there were a pig with a large family, a few skinny chickens, and the plow buffalo, who, having been tied up under the straw-stack in the beginning of Winter, had gradually eaten himself a hole in it, thus making it at once his food and shelter. Inside, we sat down on four-legged stools, which, with a square table and two deal chairs, were nearly all the furniture visible. Tea was brought us in a grimy earthenware pitcher, with a piece of slate for a lid, which had served the double purpose of kettle and teapot. One of the ladies, observing that we did not appreciate the mixture, which, I must say, was not improved by the appearance of the bowls in which it was served out, said she would get us some of her particular own, and after an interval of expectation she returned with a brew which, to our untutored palates, appeared to be a degree worse than the former. However, not to hurt the old lady's feelings, we made a show of drinking it as well as we could and took our leave. They wished us to wait and have something to eat, but we assured them that what we had had to drink was entirely sufficient and we could not think of troubling them further.

It will be observed that this family constituted upon the joint system, exactly the counterpart of Sir Henry Maine's "Hindu joint family." All the earnings are brought into a common purse; all eat at a common table; and all are clothed at the common expense. This is very common, indeed almost universal, as long as either parent survives, and not infrequently for one or two generations beyond. By law the sons can divide after the parents' death, if they please; but there is in general a disinclination toward it, fostered, in the case of the wealthy, by a feeling of family pride, and in the case of the poor by a feeling of mutual security and aid. But I have nowhere seen any trace of the village community. The rights of each owner over his own plot are complete and unrestricted by any claims of his neighbor.—*London Times.*

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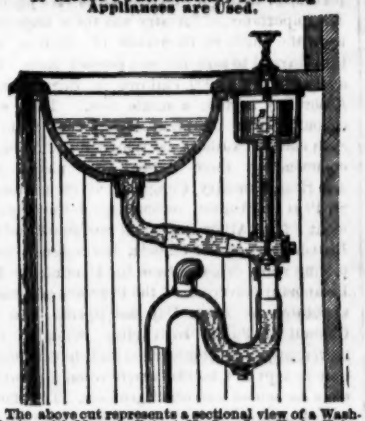

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Farm and Garden.

[The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any practical hints, suggestions or information that will make this department more valuable to those of our subscribers who feel specially interested.]

TREE PLANTING.

Now is the time to arrange for extensive tree planting in every section of the country. The matter should not be delayed a single day. The governors of the different states might very properly, in some public way, by proclamation or otherwise, invite the people of both sexes to move in this matter. In every town and village something can be done to beautify and greatly improve the public grounds and highways. All that is necessary is for some one or more persons to start the wheels and unite in calling a meeting of the residents of the neighborhood to discuss the matter. Let the ladies take hold in good earnest, and start the movement. A village society once organized could do, in a very few years, an astonishing amount of work, with very little effort. One single day in a year devoted to village improvements would very soon change the whole appearance of any place. Such work is rapidly increasing in popularity. Mr. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, is now giving almost his whole time in lecturing on the subject of Rural Improvements.

What he said, in a recent address in Shelbyville, Indiana, is highly spoken of by the *Indianapolis Journal*. We copy from a long report the following interesting points, given by Mr. Northrop on that occasion. His topic was "Arbor Day."

"The 11th day of April next has been appointed Arbor Day for the schools of Indiana, under the most favorable auspices. At the annual meeting of the teachers of this state in Indianapolis, last December, an efficient committee was appointed to secure the co-operation of scholars, teachers, and school superintendents in the observance of such a day. State Superintendent Holcomb, who is chairman of this committee is giving his personal and official influence heartily to this work.

"It may be objected to Arbor Day, or to any school lessons on forestry, that the course of study is already overcrowded. I reply that the requisite talks on trees, their value and beauty, need not occupy three hours, all told. Those talks on this subject, which Superintendent Peasley says were the most interesting and profitable lessons the pupils of Cincinnati ever had in a single day, occupied only the morning of Arbor Day, the afternoon being given to the practical work. Such talks will lead our youth to admire our noble trees, and realize that they are the grandest products of Nature, and form the finest drapery that adorns this earth in all lands. Thus taught, they will wish to plant and protect trees, and find in their own happy experience that there is a peculiar pleasure in the parentage of trees, whether forest, fruit, or ornamental—a pleasure that never cloys, but grows with their growth. Like grateful children, trees bring rich filial returns and compensate a thousand-fold for all the care and pains they cost. This love of trees, early implanted in the school and fostered in the home, will make our youth practical arborists.

"Tree-planting is fitted to give a needful lesson of forethought to the juvenile mind. Youth too often sow only where they can quickly reap. A meager crop soon in hand outweighs a golden harvest long in maturing. They should early learn to forecast the future as the condition of wisdom. Arboriculture is a constant discipline in foresight—it is always planting for the future, and sometimes for the distant future. Teachers can easily interest their pupils in adorning the school-grounds. With proper prearrangement as to the selection and procuring of trees, vines or shrubs, Arbor Day may accomplish wonders. Many hands will make merry as well as light work. Such a holiday will be an attractive occasion of social enjoyment and improvement. The parent should be persuaded to approve and patronize the plan. It tends to fraternize the people of a district, when they thus meet on common ground, and young and old work together for a common object, where all differences of rank or sect or party are forgotten. The plantings and improvements thus made will be sure to be protected. They will remain as silent, but effective teachers of the beautiful to all the pupils, gradually improving their taste and character. Such work done around the school naturally extends to the homes. You improve the homes by improving the schools as truly as you improve the schools by improving the homes. 'The hope of America is the homes of America.' It has long been my ambition to improve the homes and home-life of our industrial classes and help them to realize that the highest privilege and central duty of life is the creation of happy homes; for the home is the chief school of virtue, the fountain-head of individual and national strength and prosperity. It is a worthy ambition to surround one's home and children with such scenes and influences as shall make the every-day life and labors brighter and happier, and help one to go sunny and singing to his work.

"Our youth should early share in such efforts for adorning the surroundings of their homes, and planting trees by the wayside. How attractive our roads may become by long avenues of trees. This is beautifully illustrated in many countries of Europe. Growing on lands otherwise running to waste, such trees would yield ample returns. The shade and beauty would be grateful to the traveler, but doubly so to the planter. Having in abundance the best trees for the roadside, no class can contribute so much to the adornment of our public roads as the farmers. In portions of Germany, the landowner was formerly required to plant trees along his frontage. Happy would it be for us if our sovereigns of the soil would each make such a law for himself. On the Indiana Arbor Day, let every teacher and every scholar, over ten years of age, and through the combined influence of teacher and scholar, each parent, devote that one day to school and home improvements, and grand results will be accomplished. When, in any community, each citizen is stimulated to make his own grounds and wayside neat and attractive, the entire town becomes so inviting as to give new value to its wealth and new attractions to all its homes.

"A brief history of Arbor Day in other states may increase the interest in the work proposed in Indiana on the 11th of April next. In March, 1881, the legislature of Michigan requested the Governor to appoint an Arbor Day, and invite the people of the state to devote it to the planting of trees. Such an appointment was accordingly made in April following, and has been repeated each succeeding April, and, as I am officially informed, with the happiest results. For the last two years a similar day has been appointed by the Governor of Ohio. Many schools, especially those of Cincinnati and Columbus, fitly kept the designated day. Superintendent Peasley, of Cincinnati, says: 'The forenoon of that day was spent in talks by the teachers and in reading compositions and selections by the pupils upon trees, their proper care and uses, and in giving biographical sketches of persons in honor of whom the trees were planted. The importance of forestry was there impressed upon the minds of thousands of children, who thus learned to care for and protect trees. Not one of these 20,000 children in Eden Park on Arbor Day injured a single tree.' They were encouraged by the many letters sent them by such eminent authors as Whittier and Holmes, commending their Arbor Day plan. The American Forestry Congress, at its session in St. Paul last August, recommended the appointment of an Arbor Day in all our states and the British provinces of Canada, the congress comprising many delgates from the Dominion. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec appointed an Arbor Day last Spring, and the Council of Public Instruction seconded this movement, and recommended that the designated time be kept as a holiday and devoted to planting trees on school and other grounds. The official 'proclamation,' widely circulated, gave instructions for the selection and planting of trees, and predicted that Arbor Day will become one of the institutions of 'the country,' in which our 'boys and girls will take an eager share and genuine pleasure, and thus gain a liking for trees that will never be effaced.' Nebraska has the honor of originating Arbor Day.

"Some ten years ago, at the request of its State Board of Agriculture, the Governor appointed the second Wednesday in April as the day to be devoted to economic tree planting; and it is claimed that 12,000,000 of trees were planted on that day. The successive governors have continued thus to recognize this day. The schools last Spring adopted the Cincinnati plan of planting 'memorial trees.' The State Board of Agriculture annually award liberal prizes for the greatest number of trees planted by any one person on that day. Nebraska is the banner state for economic tree planting, having over 107,000 acres of cultivated woodland. Her example has been closely followed by Kansas, which now claims over 100,000 acres similarly planted. In that state Arbor Day was first observed in Topeka, when the citizens cordially responded to the proclamation of the Mayor, and filled the public grounds with trees. The governors of the state have since issued annual proclamations for Arbor Day, and it has been widely observed by teachers and scholars in adorning school grounds as well as in economic tree planting. The Arbor Day in Minnesota, first observed in 1876, resulted, it is said, in planting over a million and a half of trees on that one day. A year ago the State School Superintendent, of West Virginia, appointed the 27th of April as Arbor Day, inviting the co-operation of the teachers, parents, pupils and school officers in planting trees on the grounds of the schools and homes. The April issue of the *State School Journal* was made an 'arbor number,' containing eleven articles on this subject by such men as Cassius M. Clay and Superintendent Peaseley (with an introductory paper by myself), circulated gratuitously and widely. The press of the state strongly encouraged this practical movement. The good work done on the day appointed far exceeded the expectations of State Superintendent Butcher. It proved, as intended, a memorable day for the homes, as well as the schools. Probably more trees and shrubs were then planted on school and home grounds than ever before, on any one day, in any state. The Superintendent has decided to appoint another Arbor Day this Spring. This successful example is worthy of imitation; for it is starting influences on minds, as well as grounds, which will go on broadening and extending through all time.

"The subject of forestry, old and familiar in Europe, is comparatively new in America. As yet, we have no forest schools or colleges, like those so numerous and liberally supported in Europe. We have even a 'Forestry Department' in only two American colleges. But in economic tree planting, the last ten years have witnessed an advance in our country unequaled in any other, within the same limits of time. Though, as yet, a mere beginning, compared with the promise of the near future, this grand movement is now starting in the West with such an impetus, and already with such results as to ensure its expansion over vast areas. The immense plains of the new West, which were the great American desert in the old geographies, are being rapidly made habitable and hospitable by cultivation and tree planting."

SWISS CATTLE.

In talking of Swiss cattle one must remember that the word Swiss is as wide in its significance as French or English. Switzerland is made up of a number of small, independent cantons or states united in a federal republic, very much like ours. Of these one is called Schwitz; and while Schwitz cattle are Swiss, all Swiss cattle are by no means Schwitz. Swiss cattle differ much in quality, being good, bad and indifferent, although it must be admitted that the good preponderate. Switzerland is especially a dairy country. Its mountains and valleys furnish the best of grasses and the finest water; the air is pure, and the people are, by long use and nature, attached to their cattle. But all this may be true, and yet the cattle may not have been bred or cultivated to the high degree that is necessary to establish a highly improved race. To some extent this is the case; and although the most intelligent and enterprising of the Swiss have cultivated and bred their cattle with very great care and success, yet in some localities not so highly favored by nature as others cattle are inferior; so much so, that, in some of the cheese factories, the milk of cows that are not true Schwitz is refused. Upon this account, when we think about Swiss cows, it is the highly bred and improved race or races which are to be considered, as these alone are worthy of the expense and trouble of importation hither. Some of these cattle have been imported here, and for years past have been bred with care and acclimated, until they have made a reputation and have become popular. Mr. Aldrich, of Worcester, Mass., deserves the credit for his enterprise in introducing and popularizing these cattle. As a specimen of the breed, it need only be stated that one cow has made a record of 600 pounds of butter in a year, and has 2,000 pounds to her credit before she is six years old. The best of these cows are bred in Schwitz, Simmenthal and Emmenthal. The Simmenthal cow differs very little in form and appearance from those bred anywhere in the best parts of the country. This animal is one of a herd kept on a farm which is worth, as a usual value of valley land in the locality, over $500 an acre, and where the adjoining mountain pastures sell for about half this price. It is evident that the owner of a farm of this kind must necessarily have the best cows that can possibly be procured. And this may be taken as the general character of this breed of cows. These cows, which go under the general term of Schwitz, have been carefully bred for 60 or 70 years, until a marked characteristic type has been produced. This is an animal of rather solid, heavy build; hardy and active to suit its valley and mountain home; gentle, docile and kind from its thorough domestication and close personal contact with its owners and attendants; a large milker, and yielding rich milk suitable to the manufacture of choice butter and cheese, as well as of condensed milk for export; with light bone covered with the best of meat, and in such quantity as to make it a desirable animal for the butcher, as well as a capacity for producing the best of working cattle. The general figure is somewhat coarse, but well formed, and showing an excellent adaptation for the dairy by its well-developed udder and teats. Perhaps there are no better general purpose cows than these. The color is red, red and white, and sometimes pale red, verging into orange and yellow. A very common yield of milk is 30 quarts and over. It is, on the whole, a cow that is well adapted to rough pastures and mountain meadows, and when our mountain districts, as that of the Blue Ridge, especially in the southern portions, are brought into use for the purpose of the dairy, for which they are admirably designed, this breed will find a place for which it is specially fitted.—*Rural New Yorker.*

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BEST SORTS Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Peach and other Fruit Trees, etc. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

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THE GREAT FERTILIZER.

Thoroughly Seasoned and Finely Ground. The celebrated CAYUGA LAND PLASTER, having an honorable record of three-fourths of a century. The only Plaster containing PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Gives the Plant an early start—improves the quality and increases the yield. Price **$3.00 per ton.** Low freights to all points.

PAMPHLETS and Farmer's Memorandum Book sent FREE. Correspondence solicited. Address CAYUGA PLASTER CO., Union Springs, N. Y.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

We want reliable Agents in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Those engaged in grinding or selling mill feed, or in buying farm produce, or in selling farm implements preferred.

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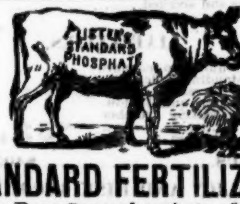


STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

Pure Bone Superphosphate of Lime.

Ground Bone, Bone Meal, Bone Flour.

LISTER BROTHERS,
New York Office, 159 Front Street.
Factory, Newark, N. J.

☞ Farmers and Dealers are invited to send for Circular.

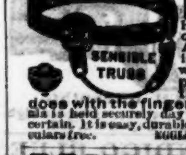
VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale and Exchange. ☞ Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia

PAINT YOUR HOUSES WITH RUBBER PAINT.

Send for a Sample Card of their beautiful colors. There is no Paint manufactured equal to it. It is smooth, glossy, durable, and economical. Any shade. N. B.—As there are imitations now on the market, see that the above TRADE-MARK is on each package and thereby get the GENUINE RUBBER PAINT.

Factories at 750, 752, 754 Washington St., New York, and Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Florida Orange Grove purchased, set out, and cared for, if desired, in and around Maitland and Orlando—Lake and Hill Region of Orange Co., Florida. On So. Fla. R. R. Terms reasonable. Particulars on application to Isaac Vanderpool, Maitland, Florida.

A Descriptive Illustrated Nursery Catalogue and Guide for the Fruit and Ornamental Planter. Sent free to all appplicants.

WM. H. MOON,
Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.

EARLY MAYFLOWER POTATO.

This superb new seedling was produced in 1877 by E. S. Brownell, the originator of the White Star and other varieties of high merit.

The MAYFLOWER is a cross between the Snowflake and Peachblow, combining the superior table qualities of both, with the additional merit of ripening as early as the Early Rose. It is very hardy and productive—not a single diseased one has yet appeared among them. It is the best keeper ever introduced. Mr. Brownell claims to have kept them in his cellar a year with quality nearly unimpaired.

In 1881 it was awarded a certificate of the highest merit by the London Horticultural Society, and in the same year the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston awarded it a silver medal.

Believing that we shall greatly enhance the interests of our friends in offering them this new early variety, we have taken special pains to secure a fine and genuine, although limited stock.

The general appearance of the Early Mayflower shows its parentage at once by its marked resemblance to the Snowflake. The color is white, sometimes strongly shading to russet. Eyes are remarkably shallow, and few in number. Its cooking qualities are faultless, whether baked or boiled.

We have found that it will bear very rich soil and high cultivation. The vines have a spreading habit, instead of the usual upright growth; this marked peculiarity of growth will distinguish it from other varieties.

Price, per barrel....$8 00. Price, per half bushel....$2 50. Price, per half peck....$1 00.
" " bushel.... 4 00. " " peck.... 1 50. " " pound.... [illegible]

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

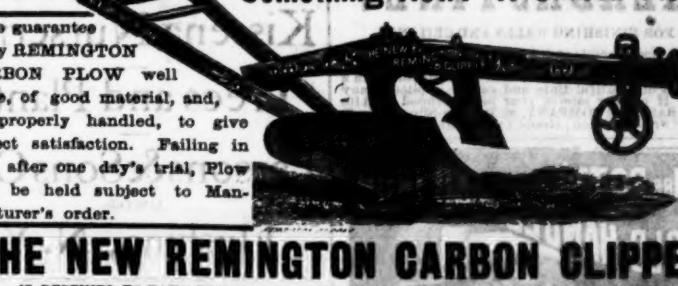
can be quickly obtained by sowing HENDERSON'S "CENTRAL PARK" LAWN GRASS SEED,

a mixture of selected grasses identical with those used in forming the lawns of New York's famous park. Over 50,000 packages sold by us last season. One quart of seed will sow an area 15x20 feet=300 square feet, or for an acre 5 bushels are required. Instructions for sowing and after treatment sent free with every order. Price, 25 cents per quart. (If by mail, add 10 cents per quart for postage.) If by freight or express, $1.50 per peck, $5.00 per bushel. Catalogue of **Seeds** and **Plants** free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS, 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

The accompanying picture gives a partial view of the Monmouth Nursery, where the largest and best stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grapes in the Country is to be found; also, a superior stock of Fruit- and Nut-Trees. All the Standard and New Varieties of value are grown. Among Small Fruits a specialty is made of the Hansell Raspberry, Early Harvest Blackberry, and Jessica Grape—the earliest and most valuable varieties; and, among Trees, Kieffer's Hybrid and Le Conte Pears, Japan Giant Chestnut, and the new Peaches. Send for Lovett's Illustrated Catalogue, which tells the whole story, & varieties, prices, descriptions, giving the defects as well as the merits, truthful engravings, with instructions for growing Fruit-Trees and Plants. It is conceded by the press and public to be the most beautiful and useful Fruit Catalogue ever published. "So beautiful, and contains such sensible directions about Small Fruits that everybody should send and get one."—*Farm Journal.* "A gem of a Catalogue, gotten up with much care and artistic taste."—*Am. Garden.* "The best edited and best printed Catalogue in the country."—*Wine and Fruit Grower.* "The lists are well selected, the descriptions trustworthy."—*Rural New Yorker.* "Decidedly the handsomest, most sensible and instructive Catalogue we have yet seen."—*Texas Siftings.* A special feature of the Nursery is the careful manner in which Trees and Plants are dug and packed. The Catalogue telling all about it, giving the experience of patrons in different parts of the country, mailed free. Address, J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, New Jersey.

Something New! A Carbon Plow!



We guarantee every REMINGTON CARBON PLOW well made, of good material, and, if properly handled, to give perfect satisfaction. Failing in this, after one day's trial, Plow may be held subject to Manufacturer's order.

THE NEW REMINGTON CARBON CLIPPER

IS DESTINED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE HEAVY CHILLED AND CAST-IRON PLOWS.

THE CARBON METAL, being composed largely of Cast Steel, is much lighter and more durable than ordinary Chilled Iron Plows. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

Manufactured by THE REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL CO., Ilion, N. Y.

Branch Offices: 118 Chambers St., New York City, and 21 So. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

THE CHOICEST AND BEST OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

DIRECT FROM THE FARM. AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Warranted Fresh, Good, and Sure to Grow, or MONEY REFUNDED.

MARKET GARDENERS, and all who want Seeds, in large or small quantities, are requested to send for my Seed Catalogue for 1884.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 Pure.

Clean silver-ware with it.

Free of charge. A full size cake of Ivory Soap will be sent to any one who cannot get it of their grocer, if six two-cent stamps, to pay postage, are sent to Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati. Mention this paper.

THE CELEBRATED GETTYSBURG CHAIRS

Expressage prepaid to any point East the Mississippi. Send stamp for descriptive Catalogue. Gettysburg Novelty Works, Gettysburg, Pa.

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AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

A SEVERE TEST.

COURTLAND, March 7th, 1884.

W. H. BUTLER, Esq., 291 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—After witnessing one of the most severe tests of intense heat that a safe could possibly be subjected to in the disastrous fire which occurred in Courtland, Feb. 19th, 1884, I have no hesitancy in saying that the books of invoice kept by H. M. Kellogg in one of the Butler safes were in as perfect state of preservation the day after the fire as they were the morning I issued his policy of insurance, and the several adjusters of the companies represented in the *loss* were unanimous in their commendations of the condition of the books, saying that the case was without a rival. Yours very respectfully,

ORVILLE D. ALLEN,
Resident Insurance Agt. Courtland, N. Y.

W. H. BUTLER,
FORMERLY VALENTINE & BUTLER,
ESTABLISHED 1850,
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General Agent Diebold Safe and Lock Co.

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LAVINE
FOR WASHING.

ALABASTINE!

FOR FINISHING WALLS AND CEILINGS.

Is the most durable and economical material known. It is a valuable discovery, and is rapidly superseding Kalsomine and other wall finish. Manufactured in a variety of beautiful tints, and can be applied by any one. If not for sale in your neighborhood send to ALABASTINE COMPANY, 22 Burling Slip, N. Y.; 39 Pearl Street, Boston; Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE EMERSON & FISHER CO.

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The unequalled facilities of this firm enables it to produce good Carriages at a far less cost than the work of small makers in country wagon shops, and that class are now purchasing largely of us to supply their local trade. Send for Illustrated Price List of Carriages.

POCKET KNIVES BY MAIL, POSTPAID. THURSTONE & BRIGHAM, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ladies' Knife, ex. handle, two blades, 85c. Gents' Knife, much larger, ivory $1 00; pearl handle, blade, 25c.; two-one-blade, 50c.; two-blade, 75c. A Wade & Butcher Razor for $1.00. Remember, if you are not satisfied, we will refund your money. We warrant all our goods. Give us a trial. Send postal for Catalogue. Stamps taken. act size of cut, ivory 60c.; pearl handle, same pattern, but handle, three blades $1.25. Boys' one-blade, 25c. Heavy

Easter Cards by Mail.

OUR EASTER CARD PACKETS

For 1884 are unusually attractive, and we trust all will avail themselves of our offers:

No. 1—FOR 50 CENTS and 4 CTS. FOR POSTAGE, 17 MARCUS WARD'S, PRANG'S, HILDERSHEIMER & FALKNER and other fine Easter Cards, together with a **handsome Fringed Card, or Marcus Ward's Folding Mizpah Card** with verses, by MISS HAVERGAL.

No. 2—FOR 50 CENTS and 4 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 10 large and fine Cards from the above publishers, and one beautiful **Satin Card** with gilt edges.

No. 3—FOR $1.00, and 6 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, a choice selection of **25 beautiful Cards** of **MARCUS WARD'S, PRANG'S,** etc., and one **elegant large Satin Card** (very choice).

No. 4—FOR 25 CENTS, and 2 CENTS FOR POSTAGE, 8 MARCUS WARD'S, PRANG'S, TUCK'S, and other beautiful Cards.

Stamps or Postal Notes Received.

Fringed Cards, Hand-painted Cards, and other Novelties at **10, 15, 25, 35, 50,** and **75 cents** and **$1** each, for Easter, Birthday, or Anniversary, which will be selected with care for different tastes and ages, as specified.

TO TEACHERS ONLY.

50 MARCUS WARD'S, PRANG'S, and other beautiful Cards, no two alike, for **$1** and 8 cents postage. Better assortment, **$2** and 10 cents postage. A very choice selection, no two alike, **$3** and 20 cents for postage and registering.

We refer by permission to Hon. E. S. TOBEY Postmaster, Boston, and to the publishers of the YOUTH'S COMPANION.

H. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Stationer,
3 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

To AGENTS and DEALERS or ANY ONE ordering $5.00, of the above packets, at one time, and sending 40 cents for postage and registering, a **$1.00 package will be sent free,** and as the smallest card in any of these packages will sell readily for five or ten cents each, **a handsome profit can be realized.**

Kissena Nurseries.

Trees and Plants.

Parsons & Sons Co.,

LIMITED.

Flushing, N. Y.

SHAW, APPLIN & CO.,
Parlor, Church, and Lodge Furniture,
27 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Metallic Shingles.

Greatly reduced prices. $5.50 to $6.50 per square. New and Improved Designs.
ANGLO-AMERICAN ROOFING CO.,
22 Cliff Street, New York.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN

JANUARY 1st, 1884

INCOME FOR 1883.

From Premiums		$207,859 18
From Interest, Rents and all other sources		86,871 63
		$294,730 81

DISBURSED 1883.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Death Claims Paid	$85,821 92	
Matured Endowments Paid	101,303 89	
Dividends, Purchased and Canceled Policies	89,321 65	—$276,446 56
Commissions and Salaries Paid Agents and Managers of Agencies	46,948 47	
Salaries Paid Officers and Clerks	20,449 43	
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Charges and Rents	12,485 90	
Medical Examiners' Fees	5,422 00	$85,255 80
Taxes and Legal Expenses and amount charged to Profit and Loss		34,491 73
Total Disbursed		$396,194 09

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1884.

Loans on Real Estate, first mortgages	$379,397 97
Collateral Loans and Bills Receivable	390,124 95
Premium Notes and Liens on Policies in force	642,362 18
Real Estate owned by the Company	334,035 41
Registered Bonds and Stocks	612,486 69
Cash in Bank and Office	41,430 82
Furniture, Fixtures, and Safes	8,883 25
Deferred and Unreported Premiums	30,000 87
Rents due and accrued	9,000 00
	$2,447,722 19

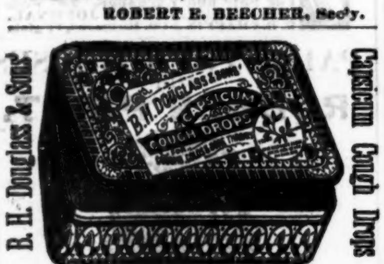
LIABILITIES.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding Policies (4½ per cent. interest)	$1,972,672 00	
Death Claims and Endowments awaiting further proof	63,432 61	
All other liabilities	5,997 81	—$2,044,102 42
SURPLUS		$403,619 77

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Policies issued and restored during the year 1883	1,526	$3,188,885 00
Policies in force at end of year	8,398	8,610,205 00
Deaths during the year	91	125,566 00
Endowments matured during the year	126	103,907 00
Total Deaths and Maturity since organization	2,109	2,774,987 75
Total Expected Deaths and Maturity	2,475	3,160,233 47

JAS. S. PARSONS, Pres't.
ROBERT E. BEECHER, Sec'y.



(Facsimile of Box, this cut 1—4 size

are the result of over **forty years'** experience in compounding cough remedies, and are acknowledged everywhere the best article ever put on the market for Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throats.

If you cannot obtain them of your druggist, mail **25** cents to HOLWAY, WRIGHT & RICH, 167 Chambers Street, New York, and they will send, postpaid, one package, elegantly put up in New English style box, enameled in beautiful golden colors.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING.

The Original. Beware of Imitations. Awarded highest Prize and only Medal, Paris Exposition, 1878.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and endorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor,
No. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CHILDREN

send for the Illustrated Catalogue of the

Mailed free, containing latest styles of **Boys', Girls' and Babies' Clothing,** including **Everything** for **Children's Wear,** from Hats to Shoes.

BEST & CO.,
60 and 62 West 23d St., New York.

THE BOWER SEWER GAS TRAP.

A Positive Valve Seal; A Sound Water Seal. Simple, Cheap, Effective and Durable.

With or without the Valve, it is the best WATER SEAL TRAP in the market. There is no other Trap so sure of retaining its WATER SEAL. None that approximates it in the surety of the VALVE SEAL. The Valve keeps its seat by flotation, and, as compared with other Valves and Traps, is little or no resistance to the outflow of water or waste.

The Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., in their report say: "Should anything occur to bring a pressure upward from the outlet of the Trap, the ball (already held in its place by flotation) is more firmly pressed into its seat and prevents the passage of liquids or gases through the Trap, from its outlet to its inlet. The advantage possessed by this device above others with check valves consists in the constant approximation of the valve to its seat, and the ease and little force with which it is displaced and replaced when water has passed the Trap."

Illustrated and descriptive 48-page pamphlet sent free on application.

B. P. BOWER & CO.,
Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE POPULAR STEEDS OF TO-DAY

Send 3-cent stamp for illustrated catalogue.
THE POPE M'F'G CO.,
597 Washington St., Boston

W. & B. DOUGLAS,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Branch Warehouses, 87 John St., New York, and 197 Lake St., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Pump Chain and Fixtures, Iron Curbs, Yard Hydrants, Street Washers, etc.

WORKS FOUNDED IN 1832.
Highest medal awarded them by the Universal Exhibition at Paris, France, in 1867; Vienna, Austria, in 1873; and Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

THE
STANDARD SPOOL SILK.

E. Howard & Co.'s TOWER CLOCKS

have been tested for forty years. Warranted in every respect. Send for circular.

The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co.,
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BELLS.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Co.,

Successors to Meneely & Kimberly, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

☞ Catalogues sent free to parties desiring bells.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY

Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.

Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

Original and Old Established Troy Bell Foundry.

THE JONES TROY BELL FOUNDRY CO. manufacture SUPERIOR Bells, give special attention to CHURCH BELLS, CHIMES and PEALS of BELLS, made of PURE BELL METAL. Mountings best in use. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, etc., etc. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address
H. McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, Md.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES, composed of the nerve-giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ. Physicians have prescribed 750,000 with the best results in all forms of nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality or weakened digestion, either in children or grown persons. It is the best PREVENTIVE of consumption and all diseases of debility.

By druggists or by mail, $1.

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